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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,

BOMBAY.

SEVENTH YEAR.—SESSION 1852-53.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

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and
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL &c.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,

BOMBAY.

SEVENTH YEAR.—SESSION 1852-53.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROFESSORS DURING THE SESSION.

Principal, and Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine	C. MOREHEAD, M.D.
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery	J. PEET, Esq. (Absent on sick certificate.)
Acting ditto	G. R. BALLINGALL, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica	H. GIRAUD, M.B. (Absent on sick certificate.) Returned Jan. 1st 1853.
Acting ditto	R. HAINES, M.B.
Professor of Midwifery	R. PEELE, Esq. (Absent on sick certificate.)
Acting ditto	W. C. COLES, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	W. C. COLES, M.D.
Curator of the Museum	J. P. WATSON, A.M., M.D.

Opening of the Session.

1. THE Seventh Session of the College was opened on the 15th of June 1852. The Introductory Lecture on the

occasion was delivered by Mr. Haines, the Officiating Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Changes in the Professors.

2. In the month of December, Dr. Giraud returned to Bombay, and Mr. Haines resigned the duties in the College, which he had conducted with much ability and assiduity during Dr. Giraud's absence. The duties of Principal of the College were carried on by Dr. Giraud, and those of Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine by Dr. Watson, during my absence on leave, from the 16th December to 18th March.

Attendance of Students.

3. Twenty-two Students, sixteen Student Apprentices, and twelve Warrant Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants, have attended the College during the Session.

Lectures.

4. The Lectures on Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence; also practical instruction in the Medical and Surgical Wards, in the Dispensaries for male and female outpatients, and in the Eye Dispensary, have, with the exceptions hereafter noticed, been conducted in the manner already fully explained in former Reports.

Practical Chemistry.

5. In former Sessions, the First and Second Year Students were instructed in Practical Chemistry, and the Third Year Students ceased to study this subject. During the past Session, the First and Second Year Students have attended the Lectures as heretofore, but the Second and Third Year Students the practical course. This modified arrangement has been found useful, for the First Year Student in Chemistry is hardly sufficiently advanced to

derive much benefit from the practical Course, and the attention of the Professor is more advantageously applied in increasing the practical acquirements of the Third Year Students.

Materia Medica.

6. The unsatisfactory appearance made by the Students in Materia Medica was noticed in my two last Reports. This defect has not been observed in the Examinations which have just terminated. The Second Year Students—those who had studied Materia Medica for the first time—were found to be well qualified in this branch of their studies, a result which may in part be attributed to the improved arrangements made for the exhibition of the articles of the Materia Medica, but which, I am satisfied, has been chiefly due to the industry and regularity with which this Class has been examined by Mr. Carvalho,—a duty which he has discharged in addition to that of examining the First Year Students in Chemistry.

Practical Pharmacy.

7. Importance continues to be attached to the thorough instruction of the Students during their first and second years, in the operations of Practical Pharmacy, in the preparation of prescriptions, and the details of compounding medicines and dispensing them to the sick. But the arrangements have not as yet assumed that systematic form of which they are susceptible, and to which they may be brought, when the suggestions made in former Reports, for the completion of the establishment of the College, have been carried into effect.

Physiology.

8. During the period that Dr. Watson had charge of the Physiological Class, much attention was given to the use

of the Microscope in illustrating the characteristic peculiarities of the different vegetable and animal tissues.

Clinical Surgery.

9. The weekly hour allotted for the College Lecture on Clinical Surgery has, during this Session, been appropriated for the performance of the hospital Surgical operations. Those of importance were performed by the Professor, in the presence of the Students, while those of minor consequence were entrusted to the Surgical Dressers, who conducted their proceedings in the presence of the Professor and of the Students. The opportunity was also taken of making the observations on Practical Surgery which the operations of the day were calculated to suggest.

Midwifery.

10. The course of Lectures on Midwifery has been somewhat extended. Fifty-eight Lectures have been delivered in accordance with the memorandum entered in Appendix L, and twenty-nine Examinations have been held.

Lying-in Hospital.

11. The Lying-in Hospital has been completed, and opened for the reception of Patients and the instruction of the Students in Midwifery. The building is well suited in all respects for the purpose for which it is intended, and I trust to be able, before long, to report that the arrangements and management have secured for the Institution the confidence of those classes of the community for whose benefit it was established.

Anatomical Museum.

12. Some delay has been experienced in carrying out plans for the classification and extension of the Anatomical Museum, but the Curator reports that the arrangements are in progress.

13. In my last Report, I explained the objects and the importance of the Grant College Medical Society, and I have much satisfaction in being able to state that its proceedings have, during the Session, been conducted with much spirit, under the able management of Dr. Coles, as President, and Mr. Carvalho, as Secretary. Dr. Watson has also contributed much to the interest and instruction of the meetings by a series of Microscope demonstrations.

Grant College Medical Society.

14. Ten Students presented themselves for "First Examination" Certificates. Of these, eight were found qualified, viz. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee, Ardaseer Jamsetjee, Shamrao Narrayen, Balcrustna Succaram, Balla Gopall, Moreshwer Junardun, Rustomjee Merwanjee, and M. A. Misquita.

Diploma Examinations.

15. The final Examination was conducted by Dr. McLennan, the Government Examiner, Mr. Stovell, Dr. Arbuckle, and Dr. Campbell, Government Assessors. Six Candidates presented themselves for examination; of these, the following three were found qualified for the Diploma of Graduate:—

Rustomjee Byramjee.
Ardaseer Jamsetjee.
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee.

16. Scholarships have been awarded to the following Students:—Ruttonjee Hormusjee, Balla Gopall, Rustomjee Merwanjee, M. Continho, Burjorjee Ardaseer, Cooverjee Dorabjee, Cursetjee Framjee, Cawasjee Nowrojee,

Award of Scholarships.

and Bazunjee Rustomjee. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize to Rustomjee Byramjee.

Warrant Medical Officers examined.

17. Nine Warrant Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants presented themselves for examination. To six of these, Certificates of qualification for promotion to the grade of Apothecary has been granted, viz:—

Mr. H. Webb, } Hospital Stewards.
Mr. T. Blaney, }

Tatia Mahadowjee, }
Mr. G. Sinclair, } Assistant Apothecaries.
Mr. W. Conway, }

Bhow Ramjee, 2nd Hospital Assistant.

Mr. Webb has been for some time back attached to the Artillery Hospital at Ahmednuggur, and has not had the opportunity of attending any of the College Classes. Yet the appearance made by him before the Examiners was highly creditable, and in every respect satisfactory.

Student Apprentices.

18. Two Student Apprentices were examined for Certificates of qualification. Edward Cook was successful, and the Burnes Medal has also been awarded to him.

Physician General's Prizes.

19. At the opening of the Session, three Prizes were placed at the disposal of the College, by the Physician General, for the encouragement and reward of the most proficient First and Second Year Student Apprentices, and the best candidate for admission. One of these Prizes has been gained by Patrick Drumm, and two by Henry Washington.

20. The Willoughby Prize, open for competition to the Graduates of the College, was to have been awarded in the present month. It is with great regret that I report that no competitors for this Prize have appeared.

Willoughby Prize.

21. The usual Appendices, embodying all important details relative to the proceeding of the Session, are annexed to the Report.

Appendices.

C. MOREHEAD,

Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, April 1853.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SEVENTH YEAR.—SESSION 1852-53.

APPENDIX A.

List of Candidates for admission as Students into the Grant Medical College, with the Result of the Examination held on the 30th April 1852.

No.	Names.	Caste.	School where Educated.	Qualified or not.	Remarks.
1	Dadabhoy Rustomjee ..	Parsee	Elphinstone Institution	Qualified.	
2	Bazunjee Rustomjee	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
3	Crishnarao Chapajee	Purbhoo	Surat English School	Ditto.	Did not join.
4	Baba Padmonjee	Kasar	Free Church Institution	Ditto.	
5	Dadabhoy Muncherjee ...	Parsee	Elphinstone Institution	Ditto.	Did not join.
6	Cawasjee Nowrojee	Do.	Parsee B. Institution	Ditto.	
7	Rajaram Ootumram	Nagur Brahmin..	Surat English School	Ditto.	Did not join.
8	Narrayen Rugoonath ..	Purbhoo	Money Institution	Ditto.	Do.
9	Dhunjebhoy Dorabjee....	Parsee	Surat English School	Ditto.	Do.
10	Rustomjee Pestonjee	Do.	Parsee B. Institution	Ditto.	Do.
11	Cursetjee Framjee	Do.	Elphinstone Institution	Ditto.	
12	Succaram Luxmon	Bundary	Money Institution	Ditto.	Did not join.
13	Pestonjee Shapoorjee	Parsee	Elphinstone Institution	Not Qualified.	
14	Carapet Mescop	Armenian.....	Indo B. Institution.....	Ditto.	
15	Peter S. D. Souza	Portuguese	Money Institution	Ditto.	
16	Rugoonath Hurjeewan ..	Khutree	Free Church Institution	Ditto.	
17	W. Falkner	European.....	Mr. Boswell's School	Ditto.	
18	J. Rodrigues	Portuguese	General Assembly's Institution.	Ditto.	
19	Nicholas Fernandez.....	Do.	Mr. A. T. Thornton's School..	Ditto.	

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX B.

List of Students in Attendance in the Grant Medical College during the Session 1852-53.

No.	NAMES.	Caste.	Age on Admission.	Native Town.	In what School educated.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
	Free.						
1	Nusserwanjee Bomanjee ..	Parsee	16	Bombay.	Elphinstone Institution..	15th June 1846.	Now a Graduate.
2	Ardaseer Jamsetjee	Do	17	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	Do. do.
3	Shamrao Narayen	Purbhoo	16	Do ..	Ditto ..	15th June 1847.	
4	Balkrishna Sukharam.....	Pulsya	16	Do ..	Ditto ..	15th June 1848.	
5	Moreshwar Junardun	Do	16	Do ..	Ditto ..	15th June 1849.	
6	Hector Summers	Anglo-Indian .	16	Do ..	Free Church Institution .	Ditto.	Withdrawn.
7	Henry Horne	Portuguese ..	16	Do ..	Mr. Boswell's School....	15th June 1850.	
8	Bartholomew Vas	Do	17	Do ..	Free Church Institution .	15th June 1851.	
9	Christian W. Klein Knecht .	German	18	Germany	Mr. Money's School	Ditto.	Withdrawn.
	Stipendiary.						
10	Rustomjee Byramjee	Parsee	16	Bombay.	Surat G. E. School	15th June 1848.	Do. do.
11	Palonjee Pestonjee	Parsee	17	Do ..	Elphinstone Institution..	15th June 1848.	
12	Ruttonjee Hormusjee	Do	18	Surat ..	Surat G. E. School	15th June 1849.	

No.	Names.	Caste.	Age on Admission.	Native Town.	In what School educated.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
13	Balla Gopall	Brahmin Convert ..	18	Poona ..	Free Church Institution .	15th June 1849.	
14	M. A. Misquitta	Portuguese ..	19	Bombay .	Elphinstone Institution ..	15th June 1850.	
15	Hormasjee Bazunjee	Parsee	18	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
16	Rustomjee Merwanjee.....	Do	19	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
17	Deenajram Dulputram	Kayust	19	Surat ..	Surat G. E. School	15th June 1851.	
18	Angelino De Souza	Portuguese ..	19	Bombay .	Elphinstone Institution ..	Ditto.	
19	Antonio M. C. Continho ..	Do	19	Goa	Free Church Institution .	Ditto.	
20	Cooverjee Dorabjee	Parsee	18	Bombay .	Elphinstone Institution ..	Ditto.	
21	Burjorjee Ardaseer	Do	16	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
22	Dadabhai Rustomjee	Do	18	Do ..	Ditto ..	15th June 1852.	Resigned.
23	Buzonjee Rustomjee	Do	18	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
24	Cursetjee Framjee	Do	16	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
25	Cowasjee Nowrojee	Do	19	Do ..	Parsee B. Institution	Ditto.	
26	Baba Pudmanjee	Kasar	20	Do ..	Free Church Institution .	Ditto.	Resigned.

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX C.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION 1852-53.

SUMMER TERM.

From 15th June to 1st November.

LECTURES.

On Tuesday, the 15th June, the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. Haines, at 12 o'clock.

ANATOMY. *Dr. G. Ballingall*	Monday .... Wednesday .. Saturday	at 1 P. M.
CHEMISTRY. *Mr. R. Haines*	Tuesday .... Thursday....	at 12 o'clock.
PHYSIOLOGY AND GENERAL ANATOMY. **Dr. J. F. Watson*	Tuesday .... Thursday.... Saturday	at 2 P. M.
MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY. *Mr. R. Haines*	Monday .... Wednesday ..	at 12 o'clock.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. *Dr. C. Morehead*	Monday .... Wednesday .. Friday	at 2 P. M.
SURGERY. *Dr. G. Ballingall*	Tuesday .... Friday	at 1 P. M.
MIDWIFERY. *Dr. W. C. Coles*	Tuesday .... Thursday....	at 3 P. M.

* Dr. Watson was unable, from ill health, to conduct this course. Lectures on Physiology were delivered by Dr. Morehead, as in Session 1851-52.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. *Dr. W. C. Coles*	Monday, Wednesday	at 3 P. M.
CLINICAL SURGERY. *Dr. G. Ballingall*	Thursday	at 11 A. M.
CLINICAL MEDICINE. *Dr. C. Morehead*	Tuesday	at 11 A. M.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. *Mr. R. Haines*	Friday	at 12 o'clock.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Clinical Medical Ward	Daily, at 7 A. M.
Clinical Surgical Ward	Daily, at 8 A. M.
Clinical Midwifery Wards, and Dispensary for Women and Children	Daily, at 4 P. M.
Dispensary Practice	Daily, at 8 A. M.

The 1st and 2nd Year Students will attend the Hospital daily, at 7 A. M. in rotation, for periods of two months, and will be engaged in compounding and dispensing Medicines.

EXAMINATIONS.

ANATOMY	Thursday, at 1 P. M.
CHEMISTRY	Saturday, at 11 A. M.
MATERIA MEDICA	Saturday, at 3 P. M.
PHYSIOLOGY	Wednesday, at 11 A. M.
SURGERY	Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
MEDICINE	Thursday, at 12 o'clock. Saturday, at 11 A. M.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	Friday, at 3 P. M.
MIDWIFERY	Saturday, at 3 P. M.

In addition to the regular Examinations in *Anatomy*, *Chemistry*, and *Materia Medica*, by the Professors, Examinations will be held in *Chemistry*, at 11 A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; in *Materia Medica*, at 11 A. M., on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and in *Anatomy*, at 3 P. M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

During the hours when not engaged in the Lecture-room, the Students will be occupied in reading and note-taking in the Reading-room.

WINTER TERM.

From 1st November to 15th March.

The Lectures and Examinations will be on the same days and hours as during the *Summer Term.*

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The Dissecting Season will be from the 1st November to the 15th of March, and the Professor of Anatomy will, at its commencement, lay down rules relative to the hours of attendance of the different Classes of Students.

ROLL-CALLS.

The College hours are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. A Roll-call will take place before the commencement of each Lecture and Examination, as well as in the Clinical Wards.

WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Questions on the several subjects of study will be proposed to the Students; the answers to be written by them when most convenient, and to be delivered to the respective Professors on the succeeding Tuesday.

1st Year Students.

WEDNESDAY.....	Chemistry.
FRIDAY.....	Anatomy.

2nd Year Students.

1ST FRIDAY.....	Anatomy.
2ND FRIDAY.....	Chemistry.
3RD FRIDAY.....	Physiology.
4TH FRIDAY.....	Materia Medica.

3rd Year Students.

1ST AND 3RD FRIDAY....	Physiology.
2ND AND 4TH FRIDAY....	Materia Medica.

4th Year Students.

1ST AND 3RD FRIDAY.... Surgery.
2ND AND 4TH FRIDAY..... Medicine.

5th Year Students.

1ST AND 3RD FRIDAY.... Midwifery.
2ND AND 4TH FRIDAY.... Medical Jurisprudence.

A register of the relative merits of these Exercises will be regularly kept by the several Professors, and the results considered at the award of Scholarships and Prizes.

From the 15th March to the 15th April the Examinations for Diplomas, Honors, and the classification of the Students, will be held.

Order of the Lectures and Examinations during the day.

	11 to 12 A. M.	12 to 1 P. M.	1 to 2 P. M.	2 to 3 P. M.	3 to 4 P. M.
MONDAY.	*Examination Chemistry.*	Materia Medica.	Anatomy.	Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence. *Examination Anatomy.*
TUESDAY.	*Examination Materia Medica.* Clinical Medicine.	Chemistry.	Surgery.	Physiology.	Midwifery. *Examination Anatomy.*
WEDNESDAY	*Examination Chemistry.* Examination Physiology	Materia Medica.	Anatomy.	Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
THURSDAY.	*Examination Materia Medica.* Clinical Surgery	Chemistry. Examination Medicine.	Examination Anatomy.	Physiology.	Midwifery. *Examination Anatomy.*
FRIDAY.	*Examination Chemistry.*	Practical Chemistry.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
SATURDAY.	Examination Chemistry. Examination Medicine.	Examination Surgery.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Examination Midwifery. Examination Materia Medica. *Examination Anatomy.*

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

7 to 8 A. M. daily...*Clinical Medical Ward.*
8 to 9 A. M. daily...*Clinical Surgical Ward.*
4 to 5 P. M. daily...*Clinical Midwifery Ward, and Dispensary for Women and Children.*

C. MOREHEAD,

Principal, Grant Medical College.

10*th June* 1852.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Roll Calls of Students for the Session 1852-53.

Names.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Total.	No. of Roll Calls.
Nasserwanjee Bomonjee	3	4	226	233	935
Ardaseer Jemsetjee	10	18	38	66	
Shamrao Narrayen	1	1	23	25	
Rustomjee Byramjee	..	4	44	48	
Pallonjee Pestonjee	5	8	190	203	
Balkrishna Sukharam	21	5	48	74	
Ruttonjee Hormusjee	..	4	5	9	
Balla Gopall	16	3	47	66	
Moreshwer Junardun	3	13	30	46	
Rustomjee Merwanjee	1	4	9	14	
M. A. Misquitta	..	1	3	4	1184
Henry Horne	9	..	637	646	
Hormusjee Bazunjee	3	11	63	77	
A. M. Continho	..	1	6	7	826
Burjorjee Ardaseer	..	1	1	2	
Cooverjee Dorabjee	..	1	3	4	
A. D. Souza	4	5	8	17	
Bartholomews Vas	..	..	8	8	
Dheerujram Dulputram	..	5	2	7	
Bazunjee Rustomjee	3	1	23	27	602
Cursetjee Framjee	..	1	2	3	
Cowasjee Nowrojee	4	6	51	61	

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX E.

Return of Student Apprentices who have attended the College during the Session 1852-53.

No.	Names.	Age at Admission.	Date of joining the College.	Remarks.
1	Edward Cook	17	10th June 1850	Received Certificate of Qualification.
2	James Sinclair	18	7th August ,,	
3	Vincent De Souza	21	June 1851	
4	Henry Meehan	19	,, ,,	Dead.
5	Edward Heffernan	18	,, ,,	
6	Patrick Drumm	18	,, ,,	
7	James Xavier	22	,, ,,	Promoted, and left the College.
8	C. T. Lewis	22	,, ,,	
9	Gasper De Rozario	20	,, ,,	Promoted, and left the College.
10	Daniel Oniell	22	15th June 1852	
11	Charles Stephens	20	,, ,,	
12	Henry Washington	19	,, ,,	
13	Francis Pinto	20	,, ,,	
14	Amerine Vere	20	,, ,,	
15	John Johnstone	18	8th July 1852	
16	Sylvester Cavanagh	18	1st Sept. ,,	

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX F.

Abstract of Roll Calls of Student Apprentices for the Session 1852-53.

Names.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Total.	No. of Roll Calls.
Edward Cook	5	4	15	24	1008
James Sinclair	10	8	244	262	
Vincent De Souza	..	...	..	..	1033
Edward Heffernan	3	55	42	100	
P. Drumm	1	11	22	34	
C. T. Lewis	1	2	22	25	
Daniel Oneill	5	..	148	153	538
Charles Stephens	13	2	36	51	
Henry Washington	..	2	5	7	
Frances Pinto	1	...	7	8	
Amerine Vere	9	..	15	24	
John Johnstone	5	..	86	91	
Sylvester Cavanagh	1	..	17	18	

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX G.

Return of Warrant Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants who have attended the College during the Session 1852-53.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of joining the College.
1	Thomas Blancy	Hospital Steward.	16th June 1851
2	Richard Hudson	Assist. Apothecary.	Ditto
3	Robert Angell.....	Ditto	Ditto
4	Charles Thompson ..	Ditto	Ditto
5	Tatia Mahadowjee....	Ditto	Ditto
6	Thomas Fernandes...	Ditto	Ditto
7	George Sinclair	Ditto	Ditto
8	William Conway.....	Ditto	23rd June 1849
9	Frances St. Frances..	1st Hospital Assist.	16th June 1851
10	Bhow Ramjee.....	2nd Ditto	Ditto
11	Joseph Rozario	Ditto	15th June 1852
12	D. J. R. Cunha.....	Ditto	Ditto

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX H.

NUMBERS IN ATTENDANCE IN THE COLLEGE.

Students.

Remained at close of last Session.	22
Admitted at commencement of this Session	5
Total.	27

Student Apprentices.

Remained at the close of last Session	9
Admitted at commencement of the Session	7
Total. . . .	16

Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants.

Number attending during the Session	12

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of the Numbers attending the several Courses of Lectures.

Anatomy.

Students	15
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants..	9
Student Apprentices	13

Chemistry.

Students	11
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants..	8
Student Apprentices	7

Materia Medica.

Students	10
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants..	7
Student Apprentices	7

Physiology.

Students	10
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants	9
Student Apprentices	6

Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Students	13
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants	10
Student Apprentices	8

Surgery.

Students	13
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants	10
Student Apprentices	8

Midwifery.

Students	9
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants	9
Student Apprentices	2

Medical Jurisprudence.

Students	9
Warrant Officers and Hospital Assistants	9
Student Apprentices	2

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX J.

Return of the Sick treated in the Clinical Medical Ward of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in the Session 1852-53, *from* 15*th June* 1852 *to* 15*th April* 1853.

Names of Diseases.			Number Admitted.	Number Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Remarks.
Fevers.	Intermittent	Quotidian	21	21	..		
		„ with Bronchitis	2	2	..		
		„ „ Pneumonia	2	2	..		
		„ „ Enlarged Spleen	4	4	..		
		„ „ „ and Bronchitis	1	1	..		
		„ „ Dysentery	2	2	..		
		„ „ Hepatitis	1	1	..		
		Tertian	2	2	..		
		„ duplex	2	2	..	37	
	Remittent	Simple	5	4	1		
		With Gastric Complication	1	1	..		
		„ Jaundice	2	2	..		

Names of Diseases.			Number Admitted.	Number Discharged	Died.	Total.	Remarks.
Fevers.	Remittent	With Bronchitis	1	..	1		
		" " and Enlarged Liver	1	1	..		
		" Pleuritis	1	1	..		
		" Pneumonia & Parotitis	1	1	..		
						12	
Abdominal Diseases		Abscess of Abdominal Wall	1	1	..		
		Peritonitis	1	..	1		
		Hepatitis	5	5	..		
		Hepatic Abscess	9	4	5		
		" " and Pleuritis	1	1	..		
		Jaundice	4	4	..		
		Dysentery	10	7	3		
		Bright's Disease	9	8	1		
		" " with Acute Pleuritis	1	1	..		
		Chylo Serous Urine	1	1	..		
		Enlarged Spleen	6	5	1		
		" " and Liver	1	1	..		
		Dysentery and Jaundice	1	1	..		
						50	
Thoracic Diseases		Pneumonia	4	3	1		
		" with Pleuritis	2	1	1		
		Bronchitis	4	4	..		
		Pleuritis	2	2	..		
		" Traumatic	1	1	..		
		" with Bronchitis and Dysentery	1	1	..		

	Phthisis Pulmonalis	12	1	4	
	,, with Pleuritis	2	..	2	
	Asthma	1	1	..	
	Disease of Heart (valves)	3	2	1	
					32
Disease of the Nervous System	Concussion of Nervous System	1	1	..	
	Delirium Tremens	1	1	..	
	Hemiplegia	10	10	..	
	Paraplegia	1	1	..	
	Facial Palsy	2	2	..	
	Chorea	1	1	..	
	Tetanus, Idiopathic	5	3	2	
	,, Traumatic	2	1	1	
					23
Other Diseases	General Dropsy	3	3	..	
	Rheumatism, with Pericarditis	1	1	..	
	,, (Syphilitic)	1	1	..	
	Poisoning by Arsenic, Secondary effects	1	1	..	
					6
	Total	160	135	25	160

C. Morehead,

Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College.

Note of the Principal Classes of Diseases treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, from 1*st April* 1852 *to* 31*st March* 1853.

Admissions, 4,162. Deaths, 615.

Classes of Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	447	47
Eruptive fevers, chiefly small-pox	47	20
Diseases of the Liver	90	16
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	518	196
Cholera	74	43
Diseases of the brain	137	25
Dropsies	50	19
Rheumatic affections	356	...
Venereal affections, and diseases of genital organs	568	1
Abscesses and ulcers	274	27
Wounds and injuries	528	12
Diseases of the lungs	303	83
Diseases of the eye	78	..
Diseases of the skin	129	8
Other diseases, including poisoning by arsenic, dhatura, opium, and cases of parturition	463	118
Total.....	4162	615

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Note of the Principal Castes, and Diseases treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital Out-Patient Dispensary.

Total, 14,239.

Castes.	Numbers.
Christians	735
Mussulmans	3,060
Hindoos	3,909
Parsees	1,313
Women of all castes	3,118
Children of both sexes, and all castes, under 7 years of age	2,104
Total	14,239

The following classes of diseases constitute a part of those treated at the Dispensary :—

Fevers	1,521
Affections of the stomach and bowels	1,794
Affections of air passages	1,319
Rheumatic affections	1,165
Venereal affections	1,541
Skin diseases	1,986
Uterine diseases	99

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX K.

Table of Diseases and Injuries treated in the Clinical Surgical Ward during the Session 1852-53.

Diseases.			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia			1	*a*1		*a* Relieved by operation.
Diseases of Urinary Organs		Calculus vesicæ	5	*b*5		*b* In two Stone was suspected, but could not be detected on the day fixed for the operation. In the remaining three Lithotomy was successfully performed.
		Stricture of urethra	1	1		
		Do. with extravasation of urine	1	1		
		Contusion of perineum with laceration of urethra	1	1		
		Fistula in Perineo	1		*c*1	*c* Died with head symptoms.
Fistula in Ano			1	1		
	Simple	Femur	2	2		
		Tibia	1	1		
		Humerus	3	3		
		Clavicle	1	1		
		Ribs	1	1		

Fractures — Compound — Skull	1		*d*1	*d*	Died with head symptoms.
Fractures — Compound — Do. and Clavicle and Radius *e*	1		1	*e*	All these occurred in one individual, who died with head symptoms and Diarrhœa.
Fractures — Compound — Left humerus.	1	1			
Fractures — Compound — Metacarpal bones	1	1			
Fractures — Compound — Phalanges	1	1			
Fractures — Compound & Comminuted — Toes	1		*f*1	*f*	Died of Tetanus.
Concussion of the Brain	1	1			
Diseases of Bones — Caries	2	*g*1		*g*	In one case amputation was performed, and the stump did well. In the other excision of the bones of elbow joint was performed. The patient is still in the Hospital, doing well.
Diseases of Bones — Necrosis	1	*h*1		*h*	Sequestrum was removed by enlarging fistulous opening, and cutting a piece of new bone.
Tetanus Idiopathic.	1		1	*i*	Was discharged, the operation being deemed unjustifiable.
Scirrhus	1	*i*1		*j*	The patient is still in the Hospital, doing well.
Dry Gangrene	*j*1				
Wounds — Incised	2	2			
Wounds — Contused and Lacerated	11	11			
Ulcers — Sloughing	1		*k*1	*k*	Died from exhaustion.
Ulcers — Scorbutic	5	3	*l*2	*l*	Died from Diarrhœa.
Ulcers — Irritable	1	1			
Ulcers — Weak	1	1			
Contusion	1	1			
Burns	1	1			
Hydrocele	3	3			
Abscesses Acute	1		*m*1	*m*	The patient died hectic.

Diseases.		Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Syphilitic Diseases	Primary	2	2		
	Secondary	1	1		
	Gonorrhœa	1	1		
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism		1	1		
Total		64	53	9	

This Return does not give all the means of Clinical Surgical instruction during the Session. The Dressers have been very careless, and lost the cases. I record their names, viz: Rustomjee Byramjee, Balla Gopall, Moroshwer Junardun, Rustomjee Morwanjee, Henry Horne, Pallonjee Pestonjee, Balcrishna Succaram, Ruttonjee Hormusjee, M. A. Misquitta, and Hormusjee Bazunjee.

C. Morehead,

Principal, Grant Medical College.

Table of Capital and Minor Operations performed in the presence of the Students, during the Session 1852-53.

Lithotomy, lateral operation	3
Inguinal hernia relieved by operation	1
Amputation of Thigh	1
Do. Leg	1
Do. Foot	1
Do. Toes	4
Do. Arm	1
Do. Fore-arm	1
Do. Middle Finger	1
Excision of Elbow-joint	1
Removing encysted Tumor	1
Do. Calculus from the Urethra	2
Do. Polypus from the Nose	2
Incision of Perineum for extravasation of Urine ..	1
Do. of the Scrotum for œdema	1
Division of Fistula in Ano	1
Slitting up Sinuses	20
Circumcision and slitting up Prepuce	8
Hydrocele tapped...	111
Extracting foreign bodies from the Nose	4
Do. do. Ear	1
Do. Teeth	158
Opening Abscesses...	356
Do. Liver	2
Do. Buboes	14
Passing Catheters, Bougies, and Sounds	83
Applying Issues, Setons, &c.	4
Carbuncles incised...	4
Bleeding	28
Cupping	31
	865

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX L.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COURSE OF LECTURES

UPON

MIDWIFERY & DISEASES OF WOMEN & CHILDREN.

SESSION 1852-53.

PART I.—(*Consisting of twelve Lectures.*)

THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE PELVIC ORGANS.—The Pelvis; standard, and deformed. The external and internal organs of generation in the female. The unimpregnated Uterus; the Ovaries; and the Fallopian Tubes. Impregnation. Fecundation, &c. The development of the Ovum, and of the Embryo. The gravid Uterus. The Membranes, &c. The Placenta. The Umbilical Cord. The Fœtal Circulation. The Physiology of Fœtal life. The Physiology of the Uterus and of the Ovaries. Menstruation. The disorders of Menstruation.

PART II.—(*Consisting of six Lectures.*)

THE SUBJECT OF NATURAL PREGNANCY AND ITS DEVIATIONS.—The signs, diseases, and treatment of Pregnancy, in the early and late months. Extra-Uterine-Pregnancy. Retroversion of the Uterus. Abortion; definition, history, causes, prognosis, symptoms, and treatment.

PART III.—(*Consisting of twenty Lectures.*)

THE SUBJECT OF LABOUR OR PARTURITION.—A general description of Labour, its stages, and the Mechanism of Parturition. Denman's arrangement of the different kinds of Labour followed, viz :—

I.—NATURAL LABOUR.—Definition, management, duties during each stage, after treatment.

II.—DIFFICULT LABOUR.—1*st, Tedious.*—Causes of, in the 1st and 2nd stages. Rules of treatment. Ergot of Rye. *2nd, Instrumental.*—Description of different sorts of Instruments employed; rules respecting their use. The operations of Craniotomy, Cæsarian section, &c. The induction of Premature Labour.

III.—PRETERNATURAL LABOUR.—(1) Of the Breech, or lower extremities. (2) Of the Trunk and upper extremities. The operation of Version, or turning.

IV.—COMPLEX LABOUR.—(1) On the part of the child; as prolapse of the cord, plural births, monstrosities. (2) On the part of the mother, as to morbid states of the nervous system, chest, and abdomen. (3) Rupture of the Uterus; causes, symptoms, treatment. (4) Uterine Hæmorrhage; sources, causes, symptoms of moderate and severe floodings; general *rules of treatment. Unavoidable, accidental*, and post-partum, hæmorrhage specially considered with respect to causes, symptoms, and treatment of each. (5) Retention of the Placenta.

PART IV.—(*Consisting of six Lectures.*)

THE PUERPERAL STATE, AND ITS DISEASES.—General phenomena; general management of convalescence after parturition. Lacerations of the perinæum. Post-partum inflammations; Sthenic and Asthenic. Phlegmasia Dolens. Inversion of the Uterus. Puerperal Mania Post-partum Fevers; mild and severe. Puerperal Fever. Affections of the Mammæ, sore Nipples, &c.

PART V.—(*Consisting of six Lectures.*)

THE DISEASES OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN.—The establishment of respiration, asphyxia or still-born. Injuries to the child due to the labour. The effect of mismanagement. Congenital diseases, &c. General rules for the examination of sick children. Sketch of the diseases of the nervous system, and of the spinal cord. Tetanus, causes, symptoms, post-mortem appearances, treatment; infantile therapeutics generally.

PART VI.—(*Consisting of eight Lectures.*)

THE DISEASES OF FEMALES, INDEPENDENT OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.—These Lectures constituted the 6th Division of the course of Practice of Medicine, as detailed in the Syllabus at page 25, and were delivered to both the Classes of Medicine and of Midwifery conjointly.

W. C. COLES,
Officiating Professor of Midwifery.

April 15th 1853.

APPENDIX M.

Result of First Certificate Examination. Session 1852–53.

No. of Years Study.	NAMES.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Practical Anatomy.	REMARKS.
7	Nusserwanjee Bomanjee.	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified
7	Ardaseer Jamsetjee	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Shamrao Narrayen	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Indifferent	Indifferent	Do.
5	Balkrishna Sakharam ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Qualified	Do.
4	Balla Gopall	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Qualified	Do.	Do.
4	Moreshwar Junardun ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Rustomjee Merwanjee ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	M. A. Misquitta	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Henry Horne	Do.	Do.	Not Qualified	Do.	Absent	Do.	Not Qualified
3	Hormasjee Bazunjee ..	Not Qualified	Not Qualified	Do.	Not Qualified	Not Qualified	Indifferent	Do.

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

April 1853.

APPENDIX N.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Annual Examinations at the Grant Medical College will commence on *Friday*, the 11th March, and be conducted in the following manner:—

I.—Examination of Candidates for "First Examination" Certificates.

Friday, 11*th March*.—Practical Anatomy.
Saturday, 12*th*.—Written examination in Anatomy and Physiology.
Monday, 14*th*.—Written examination in Chemistry.
Tuesday, 15*th*.—Oral examination in Anatomy.
Wednesday, 16*th*.—Oral examination in Chemistry.
Thursday, 17*th*.—Written examination in Materia Medica.
Friday, 18*th*.—Oral examination in Materia Medica and Botany.
Saturday, 19*th*.—Oral examination in Physiology.
Monday, 21*st*.—Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

II.—Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Graduate, conducted by the Government Examiner and Assessors.

Wednesday, 23*rd March*.—Operative Surgery.
Saturday, 26*th*.—Written examination in Medicine.
Tuesday, 29*th*—Oral examination in Medicine.
Wednesday, 30*th*.—Written examination in Surgery.
Friday, 1*st April*.—Oral examination in Surgery.
Saturday, 2*nd*.—Written examination in Midwifery.
Tuesday, 5*th*.—Oral examination in Midwifery.

Wednesday, 6*th*.—Written examination in Medical Jurisprudence.

Friday, 8*th*.—Oral examination in Medical Jurisprudence.

Saturday, 9*th*.—Practical exercises in Toxicology.

Examinations in the J. J. Hospital, in Clinical Medicine and in Clinical Surgery, were commenced in January.

III.—Examination of College Students.

1st and 2nd Year Students.

Friday, 11*th March*.—Practical Anatomy.

Saturday 12*th*.—Written examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Monday, 14*th*.—Written examination in Chemistry.

Thursday, 17*th*.—Written examination in Materia Medica.

Monday, 21*st*.—Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Saturday, 26*th*.—Oral examination in Anatomy.

Monday, 28*th*.—Oral examination in Chemistry.

Wednesday, 30*th*.—Oral examination in Materia Medica.

Thursday, 31*st*.—Oral examination in Physiology.

3rd and 4th Year Students.

Saturday, 26*th*.—Written examination in Medicine and Surgery.

Wednesday, 30*th*.—Written examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Saturday, 2*nd April*.—Oral examination in Medicine and Surgery.

Wednesday, 6*th*.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

The 3rd Year Students who do not present themselves for examination for "First Examination" Certificates will be examined in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica with the 2nd Year Students.

IV.—Examination of Student Apprentices.

1st and 2nd Year Student Apprentices.

Tuesday, 15*th March*.—Anatomy and Physiology.

Wednesday, 16*th*.—Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Saturday, 2*nd April*.—Medicine and Surgery.

3rd Year Student-Apprentices.

Friday, 11*th March*.—Practical Anatomy.
Thursday, 17*th*.—Written examination in Materia Medica.
Monday, 21*st*.—Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Wednesday, 23*rd*.—Operative Surgery.
Saturday, 26*th*.—Oral examination in Anatomy.
Monday, 28*th*.—Oral examination in Chemistry.
Wednesday, 30*th*.—Oral examination in Materia Medica.
Thursday, 31*st*.—Oral examination in Physiology.
Saturday, 2*nd April*.—Oral examination in Medicine and Surgery.
Monday, 4*th*.—Written examination in Medicine and Surgery.
Wednesday, 6*th*.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

V.—Examination of Warrant Medical Officers.

Saturday, March 26*th*.—Anatomy and Physiology.
Monday, 28*th*.—Chemistry.
Wednesday, 30*th*.—Materia Medica.
Saturday, 2*nd April*.—Medicine and Surgery.
Wednesday, 6*th*.—Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Hospital Stewards, Assistant Apothecaries, and Native Hospital Assistants, desirous of undergoing the Examination contemplated in the 35th Article of the Government Order dated 2nd April 1851, are requested to give in their names to the Acting Principal before the 10th of March.

From these Examinations will be awarded the *Carnac, Farish, Anderson*, and *Reid* Scholarships, and the *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* Annual Prize to the Students of the College; and the *Burnes'* Medal to the best 3rd Year Student Apprentice.

The *Willoughby* Medical Prize of Rs. 300 will be awarded in the first week of April. Candidates are referred to the Government Notification dated November 15th 1851.

The Examinations on each day will commence at 11 o'clock A. M., and the attendance of Medical Gentlemen, and others interested in medical education, will be acceptable.

JOHN MCLENNAN, M.D.,
Government Examiner.

H. GIRAUD, M.D.,
Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, March 1st 1853.

APPENDIX O.

FIRST EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.

Anatomy.

1. Describe the nerves of the orbit, mentioning their origin at the surface of the brain, their relative positions in the cavernous sinus, and their final distribution in the orbit.
2. Describe the origin, course, relations, and branches of the external pudic artery.
3. Describe the male urethra, stating the length of its several portions, with their relative calibre, and enumerate the ducts which open into it.
4. Describe the origin, course, and relation to muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves of the right common carotid artery.

G. Ballingall,
Acting Professor of Anatomy.

Chemistry.

1. What are the effects of sulphuretted hydrogen and hydro-sulphuret of ammonia respectively on solutions of sulphates of copper, zinc, iron, and cadmium of acetate of lead, arsenious acid, and tartar emetic?
2. Describe the physical and chemical properties, and the chemical composition of the albuminous principles, and state in what respects gelatine differs from them.
3. In the analysis of a metallic alloy of copper and silver there have been obtained 249 grains of chloride of silver and 67 grains of protoxide of copper; state how much of each metal was present in the alloy.
4. How would you distinguish by analysis a calculus of bone earth from one of triple phosphate?

H. Giraud, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

1. How may dilute hydrocyanic acid be prepared? What are the chemical changes that occur in the process? How would you estimate the strength of any specimen of the dilute acid, and what is the strength of the acid of the pharmacopeia?
2. What are the physiological and therapeutic actions of digitalis? What are its officinal preparations, and how would you administer them?
3. What are the physiological and therapeutic actions of colchicum? With what precautions should it be administered, and what are its officinal preparations?
4. What is the ferri carbonas saccharatum, and what are the superior advantages of this preparation of iron?

H. Giraud, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica.

Physiology.

1. State the changes, both chemical and mechanical, which the food undergoes in the mouth, stomach, and small intestines. Indicate at the same time the movements and secretions by which these are effected, and also describe what occurs during deglutition.
2. State the nitrogenous compounds which require to be eleminated from the blood, and indicate the means by which this is accomplished.

J. F. Watson,
Acting Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION BY THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINER.

Bombay, 12th April 1853.

To J. G. Lumsden, Esquire,

Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a report of the Final or Diploma Examination of the Students of the Grant Medical College, for the Session 1852-53, which terminated on the 9th instant; it is in duplicate, one copy being for the information of Government, and the other of the Board of Education.

2. Having in two previous reports detailed at some length the nature of the examinations on each subject, I need not on this occasion recapitulate, but may briefly state that in every respect they have been fully as searching as formerly, and have been conducted with as great attention to the ascertainment that the candidates were unassisted.

3. In Practical Surgery each candidate performed one, and those whose performance was not quite satisfactory, two capital operations, and likewise tied a principal artery, or dissected an anatomical region. The operations performed were lithotomy, 2; amputation of shoulder joint, 1; of leg below the knee, 1; of ankle (Symes' operation), 2; of foot (Hey's operation), 1; and the following arteries were tied:—subclavian, 2; right common carotid, 1; external iliac, 1; internal iliac, 1; femoral, 1.

4. The Clinical examinations and reports of cases in Hospital were carried on three times a week during the last half of January, and throughout February.

5. The examinations on Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, the Diseases of Women and Children, and on Medical Jurisprudence,

written and oral, were conducted on eight separate days. Orally, each candidate was under examination on each subject from half an hour to an hour; the questions for the written examinations on each branch are appended.

6. As in former years, there were practical exercises in Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence, six in number; of which each student successfully performed three; the subjects were the ascertainment of oxalic, sulphuric, and nitric acids; a cupreous, an arsenical, and a narcotic poison.

7. The result of these examinations was the ascertainment that of six candidates who presented themselves, three were deemed qualified for the diploma of Graduate, and three were rejected.

8. The names of the successful candidates are subjoined in the order of their merit, as taken from the notes of the examinations by the Government Examiner, the Assessors, the Principal, and the Professors of the College :—

Rustomjee Byramjee,
Ardaseer Jamsetjee,
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee.

The paper marked A contains the result of the various examinations of the candidates.

9. I beg to submit for the favourable consideration of Government my recommendation that an appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be given to Rustomjee Byramjee, who has obtained the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Annual Prize as the most distinguished Fifth Year Student.

10. In conclusion, I have to express my sense of the very valuable aid which on the various occasions of oral and practical examinations I received from the Government Assessors, Surgeon M. Stovell, European General Hospital; Surgeon Arbuckle, M. D., 2nd Battalion Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Campbell, M. D., Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, and from the Principal and Professors of the College.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN MCLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

A.

Result of Diploma Examination. Session 1852-53.

Names.	Clinical Medicine and Surgery.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Operative Surgery.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Remarks.
Rustomjee Byramjee ..	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	To obtain the Diploma.
Ardaseer Jemsetjee	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	
Shamrao Narayen	ditto.	Not qfd.	Not qfd.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Rejected.
Balcrushna Suckaram ..	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	
Palonjee Pestonjee	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	

(Signed) John McLennan, Government Examiner.

B.

26th March 1853.

On Medicine.

1st.—What is the pathology of dropsy? What are its predisposing and exciting causes generally, and what are the indications of cure with reference to these causes? State briefly the kinds of dropsy in which mercury is, and is not, useful.

2nd.—What are the principles of treatment in spasmodic diseases generally, and more particularly in chorea, hysteria, and epilepsy?

3rd.—In what diseases or states may albumen be found in the urine? How do you explain temporary albuminuria occurring in certain kinds and stages of fevers?

4th.—Describe the respiratory movements in the following diseases:—acute laryngitis; emphysema of the lungs; acute pleuritis of one side—and give the rationale of the differences. How is incipient pleurisy to be diagnosed from rheumatism of the intercostal muscles?

5th.—Describe the principal varieties of the pulse at the wrist, and in what respect they may be severally regarded as diagnostic of morbid or deranged conditions of the system.

6th.—Mention the diseases most prevalent in jails in India, their probable causes and most efficacious means of prevention.

John McLennan,
Government Examiner.

C.

30th March 1853.

On Surgery.

1st.—To what cases of aneurism of the extremities is the mode of cure by compression applicable? What advantages has it as a mode of treatment over that by ligature, and what dangers attending the cure of aneurism by ligature are prevented by

attempting the cure by compression? State those cases in which you would necessarily employ the ligature in preference to attempting the cure by the other mode.

2nd.—What are the dangers to be apprehended from "shock" attendant on injuries? How are they to be obviated, and what ought to be our guides in the treatment?

3rd.—In what kinds of inflammations does metastasis most commonly occur? Enumerate those metastases of most frequent occurrence in surgical practice. What are the peculiarities of gonorrhœal rheumatism?

4th.—What treatment dependent on differences in the protruded parts, and on the various states of those parts, is adapted to protrusion of the viscera of the abdomen through a wound in its walls?

5th.—Describe the physical condition of myopia and presbyopia—the means of relieving each of those states, and the principle on which these means would be adopted.

6th.—What is catarrhus vesicæ, and on what circumstances do the indications of treatment depend? Name those medicines often or generally found useful in this affection.

JOHN MCLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

D.

2nd April 1853.

ON MIDWIFERY, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

1st.—State the circumstances under which, in obstetric practice, the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic agent is advisable, and, in regard to its use in labours, mention the various kinds and stages of labour in which, in each case, it may be had recourse to.

2nd.—What are the indications which ergot is calculated to fulfil in the puerperal and non-puerperal states? Mention the dangers attending its use in the puerperal state, and describe the circumstances under which it should be given in tedious labours.

3rd.—How may puerperal convulsions be classed in reference

to their *predisposing* causes? What is the treatment of the different varieties, and in what forms, or in what stages in certain forms, may opium be serviceable?

4th.—Describe briefly the differences between simple and tubercular meningitis and that disease termed hydrocephaloid in the young, and likewise briefly the indications of treatment dependant on these differences.

5th.—With what disease may the inflammatory diarrhœa, or dysentery, or inflammation of the intestinal mucous membranes of children be confounded, and how is the diagnosis to be made?

6th.—Name those diseases in children, occurring in the first month of life, which are characterized by abnormal colour of the skin, and give briefly their pathology.

JOHN MCLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

E.

6th April 1853.

ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1st.—From what violent causes may death arise without conclusive proof of such causes being obtainable by a post-mortem examination? In some of such cases, what circumstances might assist you in giving an opinion as to the probable cause of death?

2nd.—Is there any tumour of the head occasionally seen in children of one or two days old, which, under particular circumstances of suspicion, might be confounded with the appearances likely to be caused by violence inflicted with ill-intent. What name has been given to this tumour, and why? Where does it generally occur? What are its symptoms, and how do you explain them? With what other tumour might it be confounded, and what at once settles the diagnosis?

3rd.—In what manner does air, admitted into the circulation, kill? What are the deleterious gases? Which of these, as they have been classed, are *irritant, and which* narcotic? From what gases, and how applied, do accidents most commonly arise? and what is the treatment for poisoning with carbonic acid gas?

4th.—State briefly the means employed to effect criminal abortion. Is it more easily effected in the early or advanced stages of pregnancy; and what are the signs of its having taken place in the early months?

5th.—Mention the circumstances which, in a case of alleged rape on a female child under ten years of age, would induce you to give a decided opinion that the crime had been committed, and point out conditions (occasional) of the parts which would resemble such a state, although quite unconnected with it.

6th.—State the circumstances under which articles of food may acquire cupreous impregnation. Mention briefly the articles most likely to be so impregnated, the means of detection, the symptoms produced, and the best antidote.

JOHN MCLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

APPENDIX Q.

—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Notification.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be open for competition at the close of the Session 1852-53, viz. in the month of April 1853 :—

I.

To the 4th and 3rd Year Students.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, to the best Anatomist, *Practical and Surgical Anatomy included.*

II.

To the 4th Year Students.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in, and practical knowledge of, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

In awarding this Scholarship, much importance will be attached to assiduous and regular attendance in the Clinical Wards, and to efficiency and zeal in the discharge of the duties of Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

III.

To the 3rd and 2nd Year Students.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy.

A REID Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology.

A FARISH Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

IV.

To the 2nd and 1st Year Students.

A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy.

An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Chemistry, both Theoretical and Practical.

V.

To the 1st Year Students.

A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in the subjects of study during the Session.

A FARISH Scholarship, of Rupees 10 monthly, for the second degree of proficiency in the subjects of study.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY Annual Medical Prize, of Rupees 250, to be awarded to that 4th or 5th Year Student who, having passed his final Examination, ranks first, and has, in the judgment of the Government Examiner, evinced a very creditable practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

(Signed) C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 18th October 1852.

By Order of the Board of Education,
M. STOVELL, Secretary.

APPENDIX R.

Scholarships and Prizes awarded to the Students of the Grant Medical College at the close of the Session 1852-53.

1. A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, to the best Anatomist, Practical and Surgical Anatomy included, open for competition to the 4th and 3rd year students, to *Ruttonjee Hormusjee*, a 4th year student, but as he held this Scholarship during the past Session, and as another of equal value has also been awarded to him, this Scholarship will pass to *Balla Gopall*, also a 4th year student, and the next in proficiency.

2. An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in, and practical knowledge of, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, open to 4th year students, to *Ruttonjee Hormusjee*.

3. An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy, open to 3rd and 2nd year students, to *M. Continho*, a 2nd year student. Mr. Continho has also been the successful competitor for a Reid Scholarship for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology, a Farish Scholarship for the greatest proficiency in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, both open to 3rd and 2nd year students, also a Carnac Scholarship for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy, an Anderson Scholarship for the greatest proficiency in Chemistry, open to 2nd and 1st year students. The pecuniary advantage of these Scholarships will pass to the proficients in the next degree, viz.

4. A REID Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology, to *Rustomjee Merwanjee*, a 3rd year student.

5. A FARISH Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, to *Burjorjee Irdaseer*, a 2nd year student.

6. A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy, to *Cooverjee Dorabjee.*

7. An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Chemistry, both Theoretical and Practical, to *Cowasjee Nowrojee*, a 1st year student.

8. A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in the subjects of study, open to 1st year students, to *Bazunjee Rustomjee.*

9. A FARISH Scholarship, of Rupees 10 monthly, for the second degree of proficiency in the subjects of study, to *Cursetjee Framjee.*

The SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY Annual Medical Prize has been awarded by the Government Examiner to *Rustomjee Byramjee.*

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX S.

Written Questions in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology, to 1st and 2nd Year Students, and in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, to 3rd and 4th Year Students.

1ST AND 2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Chemistry.

1. What is the composition of the yellow prussiate of potash, and by what chemical changes does it produce Prussian blue, with a persalt of iron?
2. What are the four alkaline earths; and how may they be distinguished from each other?
3. What are the necessary elements of a simple voltaic circle; and what are the chemical and electrical conditions of these elements when the circle is in action?
4. How were the metallic bases of the alkalies discovered?

H. GIRAUD, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

1ST AND 2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Anatomy.

1. Describe the mode of formation of the superficial and deep palmar arches, with the distribution of the digital branches.
2. Enumerate the muscles attached to the scapula, stating briefly the origin and insertion of each.
3. Describe the pneumo-gastric nerve, its origin and course, and enumerate briefly its chief branches, stating the difference of origin of the recurrent laryngeal on the two sides of the body.

G. BALLINGALL,
Officiating Professor of Anatomy.

2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Physiology.

1. State the chemical composition and microscopic appearance of human blood, the difference between arterial and venous blood, and also indicate the forces engaged in the capillary and venous circulation.
2. Mention the names and functions of the nerves which supply the eye and its appendages; and explain what is meant by the terms "afferent" and "efferent," as applied to nerves.

J. T. WATSON,

Acting Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Materia Medica.

1. Point out the differences in action between aloes, elaterium, and croton oil.
2. From what source, and how is potassæ bitartras obtained? and what other medicinal salts are made from it?
3. What medicinal substances are obtained from the natural family umbelliferæ?
4. What is ipecacuanha, and what are its physiological and therapeutic actions?

H. GIRAUD, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica.

3RD AND 4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

Surgery.

1. State the periods at which secondary hæmorrhage is liable to occur after gunshot wounds, and describe the different modes of suppressing it, with the principles on which these modes are founded.

2. State the separate characters of dislocation and fracture separately, with the grounds for distinguishing them from one another.
3. State the symptoms of strangulated oblique inguinal hernia, and the means of distinguishing it from other tumors in that region.

G. Ballingall,
Officiating Professor of Surgery.

3rd and 4th Year Students.

Medicine.

1. State the symptoms and signs which would enable you to distinguish acute pleuritis in its early stage from acute pneumonia in its early stage, and describe the treatment you would follow in the second stage of pneumonia, stating first the indications, and then the means you would adopt to fulfil them.
2. What are the principles you would observe in using the sulphate of quinine in the treatment of remittent fever, both simple and complicated with local inflammatory action or deranged abdominal secretions? Mention the doses, with the frequency of their repetition, required in remittent fever, as usually observed in Bombay.
3. In the treatment of remittent fever, simple and complicated, what other indications besides the exhibition of quinine must be observed?

C. Morehead,
Professor of Medicine.

4th Year Students.

Midwifery.

1. The formation, shape, size, and situation of the placenta? The utero-placental circulation?
2. Denman's definition of natural labour? Describe its mechanism and management.

3. The different varieties of forceps used in midwifery? State those to be preferred, and the rules respecting their employment.

W. C. Coles, M. D.,
Acting Professor of Midwifery.

4th Year Students.

Medical Jurisprudence.

1. The external and internal appearances of the body in cases of drowning, and the signs of most value to determine that death was due to drowning? The means of resuscitation?
2. The symptoms and post-mortem appearances of acute poisoning by arsenious acid?
3. The tests for hydrocyanic acid in a simple state, and when mixed up with organic matters.

W. C. Coles, M. D.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

APPENDIX T.

Result of Examination of 1*st Year Students. Sessi* , 1852–53.

Nos.	Names.	Anatomy.	Chemistry.	Total.*	Remarks.
1	Bazunjee Rustomjee	1	2	3	
2	Cowasjee Nowrojee	3	1	4	
3	Cursetjee Framjee	2	3	5	

* The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

C. Morehead, Principal, Grant Medical College.

Result of Examination of 2*nd Year Students. Session* 1852–53.

Nos.	Names.	Anatomy.	Physiology	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Total.*	Remarks.
1	Antonio M. Continho	1	1	1	1	4	
2	Cooverjee Dorabjee	2	2	2	3	9	
3	Burjorjee Ardaseer	3	3	3	2	11	
4	Angelino De Souza	5	4	4	4	17	
5	Dheerajram Dulputram	4	5	5	5	19	
6	Bartholomew Vas	6	6	6	6	24	

* The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

C. Morehead, Principal, Grant Medical College.

April 1853.

Result of Examination of 3rd Year Students. Session 1852-53.

Nos.	Names.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Total.*	Remarks.
1	M. A. Misquitta	1	1	2	
2	Rustomjee Merwanjee	2	2	4	
3	Hormusjee Bazunjee	3	3	6	
4	Henry Horne.....	3	4	7	

* The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

April 1853. C. Morehead, Principal, Grant Medical College.

Result of Examination of 4th Year Students. Session 1852-53.

Nos.	Names.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Total.*	Remarks.
1	Ruttonjee Hormusjee	1	1	1	1	4	
2	Balla Gopall	2	2	2	2	8	
3	Moreshwur Junardun	3	3	3	3	12	

* The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

April 1853. C. Morehead, Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX U.

REPORT TO THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Medical Board, the result of the Examinations for the year 1852-53, held by the Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College in accordance with the 25th and 35th Articles of the Rules relative to the Subordinate Medical Department, dated 2nd April 1851.

2. The following 3rd Year Student Apprentices presented themselves for examination :—

Edward Cooke.
James Sinclair.

3. The result of the Examination is recorded in the annexed tabular statement marked I. The appearance made by Edward Cooke, in all the subjects on which he was examined, was highly creditable. The Burnes' Medal, presented by the Masonic Brethren of Bombay, has been awarded to him.

4. The following Hospital Steward, Assistant Apothecaries, and Native Hospital Assistants, presented themselves for examination :—

Mr. H. Webb, Hospital Steward.
Mr. R. Hudson,
Mr. C. Thompson,
Tatia Mahadowjee, } Assistant Apothecaries.
Mr. Francis St. Francis, 1st Hospital Assistant.
Bhow Ramjee, 2nd Hospital Assistant.

5. The result of the Examinations is recorded in the tabular statement II. Mr. Webb is the first Warrant Officer who has

presented himself for examination without having had the advantage of following a course of instruction in the College ; and the appearance made by him was very creditable to his ability and industry.

6. Mr. T. Blaney, Hospital Steward, and Mr. G. Sinclair and Mr. W. Conway, Assistant Apothecaries, who have been already reported qualified in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Medicine, and Surgery, have this year passed a very good Examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. They will, therefore, receive the Certificate of Qualification.

7. 2nd Hospital Assistant Bhow Ramjee, and Student Apprentice Edward Cooke, have, from the result of the Examinations, become eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary. Of the two, Edward Cooke ranks first.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MOREHEAD,

Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 12th April 1853.

To F. MANISTY, Esq.,

Secretary Medical Board, Bombay.

I.

Result of Examination of 3rd Year Student Apprentices. Session 1852-53.

NAMES.	Anatomy.	Operative Surgery.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Total.	REMARKS.
Edward Cooke..	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.		Qualified.
J. Sinclair	Not Qualified.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.		Not Qualified.

April 1853. C. MOREHEAD, Principal, Grant Medical College.

II.

Result of Examination of Hospital Steward, Assistant Apothecaries, and Hospital Assistants. Session 1852-53.

NAMES.	Anatomy.	Physiology	Materia Medica.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Total.	REMARKS.
H. Webb.....	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.		Qualified.
R. Hudson	Not Qualified.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Qualified.		Not Qualified.
C. Thompson	Qualified.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Not Qualified	Not Qualified.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Qualified.		Not Qualified.
Tatia Mahadowjee..	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.		Qualified.
Francis St. Francis	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Qualified.		Not Qualified.
Bhow Ramjee.....	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.		Qualified.

April 1853. C. MOREHEAD, Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT TO THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Medical Board, tabular statements (I. and II.) exhibiting the result of the Examination of the 1st and 2nd Year Student Apprentices.

The following Prizes at the opening of the Session were placed at the disposal of the College by the Physician General:—

1st.—For the most proficient Candidate for Admission as Student Apprentice:

Quain's Anatomy.

2nd.—For the most proficient 1st Year Student Apprentice:

Watson's Practice of Physic.
Christison's Dispensatory.
Fowne's Chemistry.

3rd.—For the most proficient 2nd Year Student Apprentice:

Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Carpenter's Physiology.
William's Principles of Medicine.
Cooper's First Lines of Surgery.

The first Prize was presented to Henry Washington, in the month of June last. The second Prize has been awarded to Henry Washington, and the third to Patrick Drumm.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 12th April 1853.

To F. Manisty, Esq.,
Secretary Medical Board.

I.

Result of Examination of 1st Year Student Apprentices. Session 1852-53.

Nos.	Names.	Anatomy.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Total.*	Remarks.
1	Henry Washington	1	1	1	3	
2	S. Cavanagh	2	2	2	6	
3	Frances Pinto	3	3	4	10	
4	Charles Stephens	5	4	3	12	
5	John Johnstone	4	6	5	15	
6	Amerine Vere	6	5	6	17	
7	Daniel Oneil	7	7	7	21	

*. The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

April 1853.

C. Morehead, Principal, Grant Medical College.

II.

Result of Examination of 2nd Year Student Apprentices. Session 1852-53.

Nos.	Names.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Total.*	Remarks.
1	P. Drumm	1	2	1	1	5	
2	Vincent De Souza	1	1	2	2	6	
3	E. Hefferman	2	3	3	3	11	
4	C. T. Lewis	3	4	4	4	15	

* The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

April 1853.

C. Morehead, Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX W.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

By Dr. W. B. Barrington.

1. Heart, showing abscess cavity in walls.
2. Heart, tricuspid and mitral valves thickened and contracted.
3. Tumour in cerebellum.
4. Diseased testicle.
5. Diseased larynx.
6. Heart, aortic valves thickened ; hypertrophy, with dilatation of left ventricle.
7. Portion of diseased brain.
8. Aorta, double aneurism.

By T. Waller, Esq.

1. Tumour, with contents of orbit.

By J. M. Bowie, Esq.

1. Fine specimen of diseased pleura and carnified lung.
2. Large intestine : extensive ulceration.
3. Specimens of diseased mesenteric glands.
4. Spleen, atrophy, with thick, firm lymph deposit on surface.

By Dr. Coles.

1. Fine specimen of tuberculated lung.
2. Liver, showing large abscess cavity.
3. Fœtus (sixth month).

By W. Thom, Esq.

1. Specimen of diseased heart.

By H. J. Carter, Esq.

1. Fœtus with placenta (eighth month).
2. Fœtus (sixth month).

By Dr. Leith.

1. Stomach and spleen of ant-eater.
2. Tongue, lower jaw, and salivary glands of ditto.
3. Uterus of ditto.
4. Skeleton, &c. of ditto.
5. Specimen of tape worm.

By Dr. Campbell.

1. A renal calculus.

By J. M. Knapp, Esq.

1. Sketch of diseased foot.

By Dr. Buist.

1. Fine specimen of "hair ball" from stomach of camel.

By T. B. Beatty, Esq.

1. Diseased mamma.
2. Two drawings showing appearances presented by the above, both before and after operation.
3. Cancer of penis.
4. Drawing of the above, before operation.
5. Upper jaw, with malignant tumour.
6. Drawing of ditto before removal.

By European General Hospital.

1. Aneurism of aorta opening into left bronchus.
2. Ulceration of large intestine, and portion of ileum.

By Mr. S. A. De Carvalho.

1. Larynx and trachea of saras (crane).
2. Heart of ditto.
3. Gizzard of ditto.
4. Skeleton of ditto.

By Medical and Physical Society.

1. Fine specimen of diseased bone, showing large sequestrum.
2. Drawing of diseased foot.
3. Four specimens of urinary calculi.

By J. Sinclair.

1. Two specimens of Guinea-worm.
2. A snake—cobra.

By F. Manisty, Esq.

1. Appendix vermiformis, with cyst.
2. Two calculi from the above.

By Apothecary Boswell.

1. Heart of ostrich.

By Mr. Atmaram Pandoorung.

1. Calculi extracted from the urethra.

By Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee.

1. Specimen of Malay parrot.

By J. J. Hospital.

1. Fourteen specimens of diseased hearts.
2. Two ditto ditto lungs.
3. Seven ditto ditto kidneys.
4. Six urinary calculi.
5. Liver, abscess in.
6. Liver, cirrhosis of.
7. Two specimens of cirrhosis of liver, with abscesses.
8. Fœtus, full period.
9. Fœtus, with placenta (seventh month).
10. Uterus, with fœtus and placenta in situ.
11. Uterus with twins, &c., in situ.
12. Uterus, &c., shortly after parturition. Two specimens.
13. Three specimens of ditto unimpregnated.

14. Hypertrophy of uterus, with diseased ovaries.
15. Diseased kidney, bladder, and urethra. A stone encysted in the bladder.
16. Diseased tarsal bones.
17. Ditto elbow joint bones.
18. Stomach, contraction, with hypertrophy.
19. Tunica vaginalis, with diseased testicle in situ.
20. Diseased foot, showing peculiar histological element. Two specimens.
21. Larynx, abscess cavity at posterior part.
22. Specimen showing union of kidneys at lower ends.
23. Encysted tumour on cerebellum.
24. Large fatty tumour from axilla, with peculiar nucleus.
25. Specimen of tape worm.
26. Two ditto of Guinea-worms.
27. Guinea-worm which has become concrete.

By Unknown Donors.

1. Three specimens of diseased hearts.
2. Specimen of hypertrophy of stomach.
3. Do. do. of bladder.

Microscopic Preparations.

Vegetable Structures.

1. Two specimens of the protococcus nivalis, or red snow plant.
2. Simple cellular tissue. Section of cork.
3. Specimen showing premordial utricle, &c.
4. Woody fibre. Section of deal.
5. " Pitted tissue." Section of ivy stem.
6. Deposits in cells. Section of potatoe.
7. Starch grains. Potatoe.
8. Ditto Arrow-root.
9. Ditto Tapioca.
10. Ditto Sago.
11. Ditto Rice.

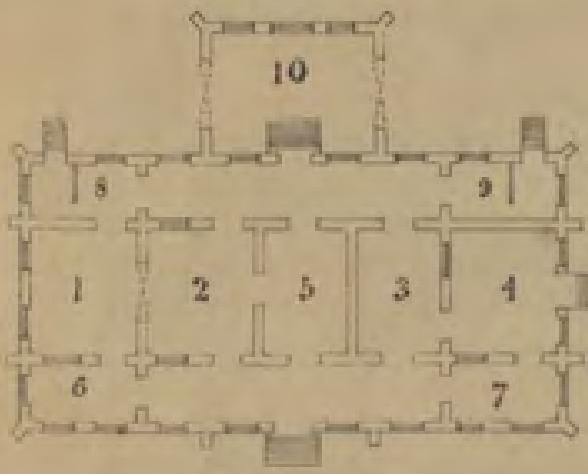
12. Raphides. Oxalate of lime crystals in medicinal rhubarb.
13. Do. do. do. in cuticle of onion.
14. "Milk vessels" from young plantain.
15. Spiral bands and fibres from ditto.
16. Fibres used in manufactures—
    1st, Cotton fibres.
    2nd, Do. do. acted on by caustic soda, according to Mercer's process.
17. 3rd, Linen fibres.
18. 4th, Silk do.
19. 5th, Wool do.
20. Sclerogenous tissues—
    1st, Section of cocoanut.
    2nd, Ditto of date stone.
21. Torula diabetica.

Animal Structures.

22. Two transverse sections of bone.
23. Vertical section of ditto.
24. Four specimens showing different stages in the development of bone.
25. Striated muscular fibre.
26. Two specimens of nerve tubes.
27. Twelve specimens of the blood of various animals, prepared and presented by Mr. S. A. de Carvalho.

J. F. Watson, M.D.,
Curator.

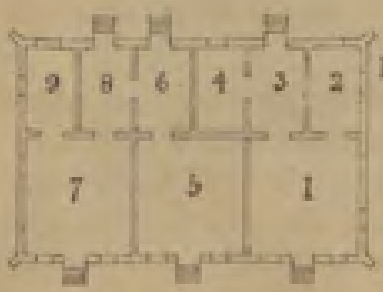
Plan of the Lying-in Hospital.



REFERENCES.

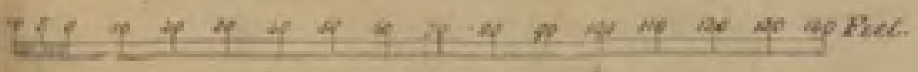
1,2. *Wards for Natives*
3,4 *Do. for Europeans.*
5. *Matron's room.*
6,7 *Private rooms.*
8,9. *Bathing rooms.*
10. *Porch.*

Plan of the Eye Dispensary Vaccination Office & Dispensary for Women & Children.



REFERENCES.

1,2,3,4. *Rooms for Dispensary for women & children.*
5,6. *Vaccination Office.*
7,8,9. *Rooms for Eye Dispensary.*



Scale of 15 ft. to an Inch.

APPENDIX X.

OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, held on Tuesday, the 22nd June 1852.

PRESENT,

J. Warden, Esq.; Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.; Bomanjee Hormazjee, Esq.; Venayek Gungadhur Shastree, Esq.; Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; and Dr. Morehead.

The Committee having met and inspected the new building, Mr. Warden, the Chairman, submitted and read to the meeting the following Report:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ERECTION OF THE OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

The want of adequate means of providing assistance for the females of the poorer classes of the community of Bombay during the period of child-birth, led to a public meeting being held in April 1850, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect the establishment of a Lying-in Hospital.

2. A Committee was appointed by the meeting to collect subscriptions, and to make the arrangements necessary for the erection of a suitable building, and for its subsequent maintenance.

3. The applications for pecuniary aid were most liberally responded to by the general community, and in an especial manner by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who, in addition to a munificent subscription of Rupees 15,000, the estimated cost of the building, bestowed a piece of ground, value Rupees 15,000, suitable for the projected Institution, and situated in the immediate

neighbourhood of the Grant Medical College and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

4. The Committee felt assured that in desiring to express, in an appropriate manner, the sense which they entertained of this most liberal assistance, they would give effect to the wishes of the general body of Subscribers. They, therefore, requested Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to allow the Institution to be designated the "SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION."

5. To Captain Estridge the Committee are greatly indebted for the plan and estimates of the building, and for the kindness with which he superintended the work during the greater part of its progress. To Captain Tremenheere, and to Captain Cruickshank, the Committee are also under much obligation for the valuable assistance which they have given in completing the works which were left unfinished by Captain Estridge on his departure from India.

6. But while the Committee testify to the generosity of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who placed at their disposal the means of erecting the Hospital, and to the skill, taste, and labour of the Officers of Engineers who planned and executed the work, they must not omit to record at this, the close of their connection with the Obstetric Institution, that it is to the indefatigable Principal of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Morehead, that the public is indebted for suggesting the formation of this important addition to the means of instruction in the noble Institution over which he presides, and this valuable refuge to the poor women of the Presidency requiring medical skill and care in their hour of danger.

It has been he, too, who has watched the progress of the work now completed, and smoothed away any difficulties that have arisen; and for this, as well as for the efficient manner in which he has in other respects conducted the office of Secretary to the Committee, they now convey to him the expression of their warm acknowledgments.

7. The Committee have now the gratification of informing the Subscribers that the building is completed, and ready for the reception of patients, and for the transfer to it of the Dispensary

for women and children, which, with this view, was opened some time since in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

8. A list of the subscriptions realized, and a statement of the expenses incurred, are submitted for the information of Subscribers.

The following Resolutions were then successively put to the meeting, and unanimously carried:—

1st Resolution.—Proposed by J. Warden, Esq., and seconded by Bomanjee Hormazjee, Esq.—

That the Report which has just been read be approved and adopted.

2nd Resolution.—Proposed by Venayek Gungadhur Shastree, Esq., and seconded by J. Warden, Esq.—

That Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and Bomanjee Hormazjee, Esq., be requested to examine and audit the accounts.

3rd Resolution.—Proposed by Dr. Morehead, and seconded by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.—

That the following letter be addressed by the Committee to the Government of Bombay:—

To J. G. Lumsden, Esq.,

Secretary to Government in the General Department.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, to transmit the documents noted on the margin, and to submit the following observations for the favourable consi-

1. Proceedings of a Meeting held on the 22nd April 1850, to make arrangements for the establishment of an Obstetric Institution in Bombay.*

* A meeting was held on Monday the 22nd April 1850, at the Library of the Asiatic Society, to make arrangements for the establishment of an Obstetric Institution in Bombay,

Present,

The Hon'ble D. A. Blane, Esq., *President*, in the Chair.

Commodore Lushington, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy; A. S. LeMessurier, Esq., Advocate General; Colonel G. Moore, Military Auditor General; H. Gibb, Esq., Surgeon General; H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government; Major John Holland, Quarter Master General; Henry Young, Esq., Collector of Customs; J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Secretary to Government; G. J. Blane, Esq., Accountant General;

2. Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Obsteration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

John Warden, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Adawlut; Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.; Captain J. G. Forbes, Assistant Military Auditor General; H. P. Malet, Esq., Collector of Land Revenue; Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.; Muncherjee Pestonjee, Esq.; Professor J. Peet; Professor H. Giraud; J. R. Hadow, Esq.; Major J. Swanson; Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.; M. Stovell, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education; Mahomed Ali Khan; M. Larken, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut; W. Acland, Esq., Company's Solicitor; A. H. Leith, Esq., Secretary of the Medical Board; Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.; A. Spens, Esq., Senior Police Magistrate; Alexander Burn, Esq., M.D.; Dr. Larkworthy; Dr. Peele; Rev. P. Anderson; Basker Soonderjee, Esq.; Rowjee Juggonath, Esq.; C. Morehead, Esq., M.D.; Dr. H. Miller.

After the Hon'ble Chairman had stated the objects of the meeting, the following letter from Manockjee Limjee, Esq., was read:—"I regret that, in consequence of indisposition, I shall be unable to attend the meeting this afternoon, and take part in the proceedings, as was my wish. I shall watch with the greatest pleasure the successful progress of the Institution, for it is one deserving of the warmest encouragement from the public, and particularly from the native community. I shall be most happy to attend all future meetings, and give all the assistance that may be in my power."

The following Resolutions were then successively put to the meeting, and unanimously carried:—

1st Resolution.—Proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Leith—

That it is generally well known, that, in consequence of the want of skilful professional aid, child-birth among many of the classes of the Indian native community is attended with an amount of mortality, and of subsequent bad health, unknown in countries in which a better system of practice prevails, and in which properly organized means of charitable assistance have been provided.

2nd Resolution.—Proposed by J. Warden, Esq., seconded by Dr. Morehead—

That these evils have to some extent been alleviated in Calcutta and Madras by the establishment of a Midwifery Hospital in each of these cities. That the success which has attended, and the amount of relief which has been afforded, by these Institutions, have fully realized the philanthropic expectations of their founders.

3rd Resolution.—Proposed by J. R. Hadow, Esq., and seconded by Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.—

That it is very desirable that an Hospital should be established, in which the females of the poorer classes of this populous island may be received, comfortably lodged, and carefully attended to, during the period of child-birth and its subsequent dangers, and that this Hospital should be designated the "Obstetric Institution of Bombay."

4th Resolution.—Proposed by Colonel Moore, seconded by Ali Mahomed Khan—

That with the view of giving permanency to the Obstetric Institution, and of ensuring regular and efficient medical attendance, and of giving to Native Medical Students and Nurses the opportunity of acquiring a prac-

tric Institution, held on the 23rd November 1850.*

3. Report of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, 22nd June 1852.

2. The want of sufficient room in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital for the accommodation of females during child-birth, and the

tical acquaintance with the important art of Midwifery, and thus be the means of extending its advantages to all classes of the community, it is very desirable that the Institution be connected with the Grant Medical College.

5th Resolution.—Proposed by H. Young, Esq., and seconded by Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.—

That a subscription be opened, with a view of raising the necessary funds for building and other purposes. That the names of benefactors to the amount of Rupees 1,000 and upwards, be, with the amount of their contributions, inscribed on a marble slab, to be fixed in a conspicuous part of the building. That to separate Wards, and to the Dispensary, the names of benefactors to the amount of Rupees 3,000 and upwards be given. The name to be inscribed on a marble slab, and affixed above the door of the Ward.

6th Resolution.—Proposed by A. LeMessurier, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Pestonjee, Esq.—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to give effect to these Resolutions:—J. Warden, Esq.; Venayek Gungadhur Shastree; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Dr. Leith; H. Young, Esq.; Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.; M. Larken, Esq.; Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.; W. Acland, Esq.; Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.; Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.; J. R. Hadow, Esq.; David Sassoon, Esq.; Dr. Stovell; Dr. Morehead; Mahomed Ally Khan, Esq.; Dr. Peele; Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq.; A. Spens, Esq.; Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; with power to add to their number; and Dr. *Morehead as Secretary* to the Committee.

7th Resolution.—Proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Moore—

That the thanks of the meeting are in an especial manner due to the Hon'ble Chairman for his kindness in presiding on the occasion.

C. MOREHEAD, Secretary.

* *Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, held on the 23rd November* 1850.

The Committee having met, the following letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was read:—

To C. MOREHEAD, Esq., Secretary to the Committee of the Obstetric Institution.

SIR,—I have to request that you will be good enough to submit to the Committee the following suggestions relative to the establishment of the Obstetric Institution.

2. It has been explained to me, that in order to carry out the objects of the Institution in an effective and satisfactory manner, it is necessary that the building should be erected in the neighbourhood of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital; and I have further reason to believe that part of the ground possessed by me to the north of the Hospital and College compound will be the most convenient situation for it.

want in the Grant Medical College of the means of clinical instruction in Midwifery, were defects in the charitable and educational Institutions of Bombay so serious and so apparent as to

3. Under these circumstances, I beg to submit the following proposals for the acceptance of the Committee :—

1st. I will give so much of the piece of ground, with the houses upon it, which extends in the line of the Parell Road between the northerly side of the Grant College compound and my new tank, as may be required for the purposes of the Institution.

2nd. In addition to my previous subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 6,000, I will contribute a further sum of Rupees 9,000, making an aggregate of Rupees 15,000, for the erection of a suitable building, this being the contemplated cost, as shown by the Civil Architect's plans and estimates.

3rd. The only conditions which I attach to these proposals are, that the Committee will superintend the erection of a suitable building, and make the necessary arrangements for its after management.

4th. I may also add, that it must be distinctly understood that I am not to be called upon hereafter for the payment of any further sum beyond the Rupees 15,000 before mentioned as necessary for the erection of the building; and that after the completion of the building, it must be kept in repair at the expense of the Institution, or of Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1850. (Signed) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Warden then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Morehead, and unanimously adopted :—

Resolved,—That the Committee accept, with much thankfulness, the very liberal proposals which have been communicated by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the letter which has just been read. That, keeping in view the close relation which must subsist between the Obstetric Institution and the Grant Medical College and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the Committee cannot too highly appreciate the generous consideration which has placed at their disposal a valuable piece of ground* adjoining the Hospital and College, and has contributed a sum sufficient for the erection of the building, thus leaving the principal part of the contributions of the general community to be funded and appropriated for the current expenses of the Institution.

That the Committee feel assured that all the Subscribers will cordially concur with them in desiring that there should be some permanent record of this act of *munificent* philanthropy. They, therefore, resolve to request Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to permit his name to live in association with these his good deeds, by allowing the new charity to be designated the "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution."

2. The Secretary submitted to the Committee the state of the funds of the Institution. The subscriptions realized, exclusive of the donation of Rupees 15,000 by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, amount to Rupees 15,346-7-10. Of this Rupees 10,000 have been invested in the Government 5 per cent. Loan, and Rupees 5,346-7-10 are in cash in the Bank of Bombay.

* The estimated value of the ground and houses is Rs. 15,000.

call for an appeal to Government for their removal. It was felt, however, on further consideration, that the evils were of so pressing a nature as to make it highly expedient to have recourse

Subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 240 are still due. The expenses incurred on account of printing the proceedings of the meeting in English, Marathee, and Guzerathee, and the payment of advertisements and postage, amount to Rupees 88-2-0.

3. The Secretary submitted a plan, with the elevation of the building of the Obstetric Institution, with estimates and tenders prepared by Captain Estridge, the Civil Architect.

The building is to consist of three wards, suitably arranged for the accommodation of twenty-four patients, a room for the Matron, and a waiting and prescribing room, suitable for a dispensary, for the treatment of the diseases of women and children. Outside the wards, on each side, there will be a closed verandah, ten feet wide.

The floors of the wards will be boarded with teak planks; the verandah paved with Porebunder stone; and the plan provides efficient ventilation. The Civil Architect's estimates amount to Rupees 16,048.

Two tenders have been received, one for Rupees 15,011, the other Rupees 14,516.

The Committee approved of the plan and estimates, and

Resolved,—That the best thanks of the Committee be communicated to Captain Estridge, for his kindness in preparing the plan and the estimate, and that he be requested to allow his name to be entered in the list of members of the Committee.

4. The Committee then took into consideration the arrangements for the erection of the building, and

Resolved,—That the following members of the Committee form a Sub-Committee, for arranging the transfer of the ground which has been presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and for superintending the erection of the building, which should be commenced without delay:—

J. Warden, Esq.	Captain Estridge.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	Dr. Peele.
Manockjee Limjee, Esq.	Dr. Morehead.

5. It was then proposed by Mr. Warden, and seconded by Dr. Leith—

That the best thanks of the Committee be offered to the Secretary, Dr. Morehead, for the zeal and discretion with which he has realized the means by which so much progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the object of bestowing an Obstetric Institution on the community of Bombay.

(Signed) C. MOREHEAD, Secretary.

Letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to the Secretary of the Committee.

To C. MOREHEAD, Esq.
Secretary to the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, handing me copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, from which I learn that the Committee have accepted the proposals contained in my letter to your address of the 10th instant.

2. I feel gratified at the wish expressed by the Committee that this In-

to measures more speedily effective than could be accomplished through the instrumentality of Government alone.

3. The nature of these measures, and the results which have attended them, are fully stated in the documents which accompany this letter.

4. The building of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution has been erected with great care, under the immediate superintendence of Government Officers, and in architectural keeping with the Grant Medical College and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, to which it adjoins.

5. The Committee are now desirous of making over to the Government of Bombay this building, and the ground upon which it stands, in free gift, on the understanding that it shall be looked upon as an additional ward of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, built for a special purpose, and that its inmates shall be treated and cared for just as the patients in the other wards of that Hospital are, and that the building shall be kept in repair by Government, just as the rest of the Hospital and the Grant Medical College are.

6. The Committee further propose to pay into the Government Treasury the balance of the funds subscribed by the public, amounting to about Rs. 12,000, to be designated "The Obstetric Institution Fund," in the hope that Government will allow interest at 5 per cent., to be appropriated in defraying the charges for matrons, and other necessary establishment. An annual statement of the account of this Fund to be published in the Appendix of the Grant Medical College Annual Report, in the same manner as the accounts of the other endowments connected with the College.

stitution should bear my name; and I have much pleasure in complying with the request to that effect conveyed in your letter now under reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Khandalla, 27th November 1850.

(True copies)
(Signed) C. MORRHEAD,
Secretary.

7. The Committee trust that these suggestions will meet with the favourable consideration and approval of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

4th Resolution.—Proposed by Bomanjee Hormazjee, Esq., and seconded by Manockjee Limjee, Esq.—

That the Report of the Committee, and the Proceedings of this Meeting, be printed and distributed to the Subscribers.

5th Resolution.—Proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and seconded by J. Warden, Esq.—

That in addition to the tablets commemorative of the sources from which the funds for the establishment of the Institution have been derived, there be also one with the following inscription :—

To Charles Morehead, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, the Public is indebted for the suggestion that this Institution should be provided to the poor of Bombay, and for untiring exertions in superintending its establishment.

6th Resolution.—Proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and seconded by Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.—

That the best thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Warden, for the very active interest which he has taken in the arrangements of the Obstetric Institution, from the period when its establishment was first brought under discussion up to the present time.

C. Morehead, Secretary.

OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION.

DR. *Statement of Account of Subscriptions received and disbursed, from April* 1850 *to the* 15*th June* 1852. CR

1850	Receipts.				Rs.	a.	p.
April 27th	To Amount of Subscriptions received on account of the Obstetric Institution				31,386	0	0
Sept. 5th	,, Amount of Interest on Government Notes	Rs.	125	0 0			
1851 Jan. 20th	,, Do. do. do.		250	0 0			
,, ,,	,, Cash received, being value of Materials made over to Haskel Abram, Contractor		500	0 0			
July 22nd	,, Amount of Interest on Government Notes		250	0 0			
1852 Jan. 13th	,, Do. do. do.		250	0 0	1,375	0	0
		Rupees			32,761	0	0

1852	Disbursements.				Rs.	a.	p.
June 15th	By Amount invested for the purchase of Rs. 16,000 in Government Loan at 5 per cent..	Rs.	16,176	6 2			
,,	,, Amount paid for the erection of the Building		20,252	0 0			
,,	,, Amount paid to Mr. J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill, London, on account of Instruments purchased for the use of the Institution		301	13 2			
,,	,, Amount paid for the purchase of Furniture		198	0 0			
,,	,, Amount paid to Mr. Acland, for the cost of a Plan of the Ground		15	0 0			
,,	,, Amount expended for Postages, Advertisements, and Printing charges, &c.		99	3 8			
,,	,, Amount of Interest refunded..		0	15 0	31,043	6	0
,,	,, Balance due by the Bank of Bombay to the Obstetric Institution				1,717	10	0
		Rupees			32,761	0	0

We have examined this Account with the Vouchers, and found it correct.

(Signed) JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.

,, ROMANJEE HORMASJEE.

(Signed) C. MORRHEAD,
Secretary.

(True copy)
C. MORRHEAD, Secretary.

OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION.

Cost of Building.

1851			Rs.	a.	p.
Jan. 20th	To Cash received, being value of Materials made over to Haskel Abram, Contractor		500	0	0
April 7th	,, Ditto from Dr. Morehead		1,000	0	0
May 19th	,, Ditto ditto ditto		3,000	0	0
June 23rd	,, Ditto ditto ditto		2,000	0	0
July 28th	,, Ditto ditto ditto		2,100	0	0
Oct. 22nd	,, Ditto ditto ditto		1,500	0	0
1852					
Jan. 21st	,, Ditto ditto ditto		2,500	0	0
Feb. 20th	,, Ditto ditto ditto		2,000	0	0
Mar. 31st	,, Ditto ditto ditto		2,000	0	0
May 31st	,, Ditto ditto ditto		3,102	0	0
June 8th	,, Ditto ditto ditto		400	0	0
		Rupees	20,252	0	0

1852				Rs.	a.	p.
June 8th	By Cash paid to Haskel Abram, Contractor, including the value of Materials made over to him as the amount of his Contract	Rs.	18,050	0	0	
,,	,, Amount paid for filling Tank upon receipt from Haskel		100	0	0	
,,	,, Ditto for removing earth ditto		42	0	0	
,,	,, Ditto for Maistry ditto		300	0	0	
			442	0	0	
						18,492 0 0
,,	,, Ditto for Roads, in part					500 0 0
,,	,, Ditto for Slabs					80 0 0
,,	,, Ditto to Yudowjee, for Superintendence					300 0 0
						19,372 0 0
,,	,, Ditto in hand to complete the payment on account of the Work					880 0 0
					Rupees	20,252 0 0

(Errors excepted)

Bombay, 9th June 1852.

(Signed) J. J. F. CRUICKSHANK, Captain, Engineers.

(True copy)

C. MOREHEAD, Secretary.

Subscriptions received on account of the "Obstetric Institution."

	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy ..	15,000
H. H. the Guicowar of Baroda.	4,000
Juggoonath Sunkersett ..	1,000
Venayak Gungadhar Shastree .	1,000
Manickjee Limjee	1,000
Right Hon'ble Lord Falkland .	250
Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby ..	200
Hon'ble D. A. Blane	200
Sir E. Perry	200
Sir W. Yardley	100
Dr. J. McLennan	200
Framjee Nasserwanjee ..	250
Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Cama.	225
Cawasjee Manuckjee	500
Dunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Cama.	225
Ramchunder Serjeered . ..	200
Bomanjee Hormasjee.. ..	200
Hon'ble A. Bell .. .	100
Hon'ble J. Warden	100
Dr. C. Morehead	150
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	125
Doraljee Nasserwanjee Cama .	125
H. Cormack	100
R. K. Pringle	100
Meerza Mahomed Ali Khan ..	100
J. R. Hadow	100
Dr. R. DeC. Peele	100
M. Larken	100
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee. ..	100
Cursetjee Ardaseer	100
David Sassoon..	100
Curumchund Premchund ..	100
Framjee Cawasjee	100
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	100
Muncherjee Pestonjee.. ..	100
Vukutchund Khoosatchund ..	100
E. Prere	121
Rustomjee Nowrojee Motibhoy	100
Dr. J. Peet	100

	Rs.
A. Malet	100
Col. P. M. Melvill	100
Cursetjee Furdoonjee	100
Dr. H. Leith	50
W. P. Gillanders	20
Dr. J. Scott	50
Dunjeebhoy Framjee.. ..	50
Sorabjee Framjee	50
Dr. J. Kinnis	50
D. McCullock..	25
Chief Magistrate's Office ..	45
Ruttonjee Cursetjee	25
Pestonjee Nowrojee Poncha ..	50
Ruttonjee Pestonjee Bellymorya	25
Mehendarjee Hormasjee Motta.	15
Cunmerchund Premchund ..	25
A. Spens	50
Dr. M. Stovell	50
Capt. Lock	15
Capt. C. D. Mylne	20
Capt. R. Phayre	15
Byramjee Heerajee Colah ..	75
Sorabjee Jejeebhoy	50
Byramjee Jejeebhoy	50
Pestonjee Hormasjee Camajee.	51
Ruttonjee Hormasjee Camajee.	51
Hurrichund Lowchund ..	11
Capt. J. H. G. Crawford ..	15
Brigadier James	50
Dr. Montefiore	20
W. H. Reeves..	20
Capt. Sandwith	5
Dadabhoy Hormasjee Camajee	50
Byramjee Hormasjee Camajee	50
Nasserwanjee Bomanjee Mody.	50
Pochajee Framjee & Co. ..	20
Bomanjee Dossabhoy Moonrha	15
Bhaskerjee Soonderjee ..	50
Col. George Moore	50

	Rs.
Cursetjee Rustomjee	50
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady ..	50
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Dady .	25
Homjee Cursetjee Dada ..	25
Lieut. C. R. Baugh	5
Rurkusroo Framjee Pattack ..	15
Lulfullin Khan, &c.	15
Manuckjee & J. Cursetjee ..	25
Nowrojee Cowasjee Daccoon-walla	10
Pestonjee Hormasjee's Sons ..	30
Hormusjee Bomanjee	50
J. Keith	50
E. L. Jenkins	30
Major J. Ramsay	20
J. H. Peart	50
Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee	50
Capt. Studdert	20
Capt. D'Arcy	50
Dr. Bradley	40
Jeewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons ..	11
Pestonjee Framjee Camajee ..	50
Bomanjee Framjee Camajee ..	50
Dossabhoy Framjee Camajee .	50
Jamsetjee Rustomjee Erany ..	50
Dr. Maitland	25
Capt. Purvis	5
Dr. Harrison	50
Brigadier Manson	50
Dhinchund Bhichajee ..	51
Lieut. Anderson	15
Lieut. J. H. B. Dennis ..	15
Dr. W. C. Coles	40
Dr. E. Impey	50
H. J. Carter	25
Dinshaw Dadabhoy	25
Heerjee Jehangheer	50
Major Davidson	50
A. LeMessurier	50
W. Acland	50

	Rs.
H. Gibb	50
Capt. H. J. Barr	50
G. J. Blane	25
Succaram Luximon	50
Ardaseer Cursetjee	50
G. H. Walker	25
Lieut. Francis	20
H. B. Lockett	5
Muncherjee Framjee Cama ..	50
Dr. J. Don	25
J. B. Bellasis	13
Eduljee Framjee	50
Lieut. Jardine	10
Major J. Swanson	50
E. Sassoon	25
J. G. Lumsden	50
H. Young	50
Capt. Whitechild	15
L. H. B. Tucker	15
Ramchunder Balcrustnajee ..	83
Messrs. Erskine, Pelly, and Tyrwhitt	35
Messrs. Manson, Hutt, and Reeves	30
Huttasing Kessresing	99
Lieut. James	10
W. A. Goldfinch	50
Jewajee Manuckjee	50
Burjorjee Manockjee	20
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy ..	50
A. H. Campbell	25
E. N. Campbell	25
H. E. Goldsmid	50
Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons ..	25
J. Muspratt	25
A. W. Ravenscroft	25
H. P. Malet	30
A Friend	50
Dr. H. Miller	20
Total.... Rupees	31,386

June 1852.

C. MOREHEAD, Secretary.

CIRCULAR

For the information of the Subscribers to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution.

The following letter has been received from Government, in reply to that of the Committee, already communicated to the Subscribers.

The Committee have authorized the Trustees of the Fund—J. Warden, Esquire, Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esquire, Manickjee Limjee, Esquire, and the Secretary—to close the Accounts, and transfer the Balance to Government.

C. MOREHEAD, Secretary.

September 18th 1852.

No. 2982 OF 1852.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To C. MOREHEAD, Esquire,

Secretary to the Committee of the Obstetric Institution.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th June last, with enclosures, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has great pleasure in acceding to the request contained in your 5th para.

2. The Medical Board will be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the care and treatment of the inmates of the Obstetric Institution, in the same manner as for the patients in the other wards of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

3. With reference to para. 6, I am directed to intimate that Government are precluded, by the repeated orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from allowing a higher than the current rate of interest on any sums which they may consent to receive charge of for charitable purposes; but the money will be received

into the Government Treasury at the current rate of interest, and will be applied as you have proposed.

4. The charges incurred on account of the Obstetric Ward of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, including Establishment, will be defrayed as the charges for Establishment are defrayed in the other wards of the Hospital.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1852.

(True copy)
C. MOREHEAD,
Secretary.

To J. G. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2982, dated the 16th August, and to acquaint you, with reference to the 3rd para., that the Balance of Funds amounts to Rs. 12,487-14-0, and to request that the General Treasurer may be authorized to receive the same from the Secretary to the Bank of Bombay.

I am, in conclusion, directed to express the obligations of the Committee for the readiness with which their wishes have been met by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

I have honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. MOREHEAD,
Secretary to the Obstetric Institution.

Bombay, 30th October 1852.

To J. G. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution, to inform you that since my last letter to your address, dated 30th October, there have been two hundred Rupees* more added to the Balance of Funds of the Obstetric Institution, making the sum altogether Rupees 12,687-14-0, which I beg the Treasurer may be authorized to receive, instead of the former sum, Rupees 12,487-14-0.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. MOREHEAD,
Secretary to the Obstetric Institution.

Bombay, 4th December 1852.

* Subscription from R. Camajee, Esq., Canton.

No. 26.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1852.

Received into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, from C. Morehead, Esq., Secretary, the sum of Company's Rupees twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-seven, and fourteen Annas, on account of Obstetric Institution Fund.

(Signed) J. W. MYSPRATT,
Sub-Treasurer.

Co.'s Rs. 12,687-14-0.

To J. G. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence regarding the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution, I have the honor to

transmit the Deed of Assignment of the Ground for custody in your Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. MOREHEAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13*th December* 1852.

No. 4591 of 1852.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and of the Deed which accompanied it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31*st December* 1852.

APPENDIX Y.

REMARKS ON MEDICAL EDUCATION, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SYSTEM OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION FOLLOWED IN THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE AT BOMBAY.

The importance of an efficient system of Medical education, with reference both to the recent establishment of Medical Colleges in British India and the state of the Medical Profession in the United Kingdom, renders it very desirable that there should be no backwardness, on the part of those who have had opportunities of dispassionately considering the subject, in communicating, for the information of others, the result of their observation, reflection, and experience.

It will, it is believed, be universally admitted, that no system of Medical education can pretend to efficiency or completeness which does not include, as one of its essential conditions, a systematic and carefully conducted plan of Medical and Surgical Clinical instruction; and that no plan can be so characterized which does not require from each Student at least two years' regular and attentive attendance in well-arranged Medical and Surgical Clinical Wards, conducted by competent and pains-taking Clinical instructors, in an hospital sufficiently large to command a varied selection of medical and surgical diseases. Each Student should, moreover, for a certain period, be employed in the careful and assiduous performance of the duties of Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser.

But it is not sufficient that well-arranged systems of instruction be laid down for Medical schools. The protection of the community, and the character of the Profession, require that the test of

examination should be also applied; and it may be very safely affirmed that no examination which has in view to test ability to practice Medicine and Surgery can be satisfactory or adequate unless it be conducted at the bedside of the sick *in* the clinical wards of an hospital.

There is abundant evidence to show that, for the most part, in the Medical Schools of the United Kingdom, Clinical instruction *is imperfect*; and that the tests of ability to practise applied by examining Boards are altogether insufficient. It is true that the wards of Hospitals are open to Medical Students, and that a certain period of Hospital attendance is required by examining Boards, and that therefore the industrious and intelligent Student has the opportunity, by a course of self-instruction, of acquiring some practical knowledge of the phenomena of disease and the action of remedies. But it would seem that the instances are few in the Medical Schools of the United Kingdom in which suitable means are adopted for ensuring regularity of attendance, and the profitable use of the time passed in the Hospital wards; and that the instances are also few in which a system of instruction is followed by Clinical teachers calculated to sustain the attention, guide the observation, and exercise and mature the judgment of the Student, while considering the phenomena of disease at the bedside of the sick. It need hardly be observed that the industrious, intelligent, and self-educating, form always but a small proportion of a body of Students; and no system of education can be considered good which has reference merely to them, or which is satisfied with the Students' own unaided efforts.

If it be true that in the United Kingdom the Clinical department of Medical education be, for the most part, defective, and that examining Boards do not exact sufficient proof of practical ability, on the part of those whom they authorize to exercise the Profession of Medicine, we can be at no loss for an explanation of the undoubted fact that, taken as a whole, the Medical Profession does not occupy in these countries that place in public estimation to which its nature and its objects truly entitle it; nor can we have any difficulty in understanding how it is that

its domain is not unfrequently successfully invaded by exclusive and unphilosophical systems, and that apostates *from* its ranks are sufficiently numerous. How, it may be inquired, can other results than these be looked for, when a large proportion of those who have been pronounced qualified to follow the Profession of Medicine have avowedly not been properly instructed *in* the means of doing so, and have not been required to show proof of their *capacity* ?

It cannot, therefore, I apprehend, be questioned, that the first step towards placing the Medical Profession in its true position, and neutralizing the influence of erroneous systems of practice in European countries, ought to be the enforcement of efficient Clinical instruction and Clinical examination.

If these views be correct of countries in which a scientific system of Medicine has long *existed*, it must be very evident that when the question of the introduction of *the* Profession of Medicine into a new country, as *India*, is under consideration, Clinical instruction and Clinical examination must necessarily command a large share of attention in the system of education by which this object is sought to be effected. Nor can it be too distinctly affirmed that unless these essential conditions of Medical education be conscientiously enforced in our Indian Medical Colleges, and by our Indian examining Boards (*i. e.* unless the most perfect assurance be given that the certificate of ability to practise Medicine *and Surgery* is never given except to those who are really practically capable), the Profession of Medicine *cannot* be made acceptable to the people of India ; indeed, the attempt to introduce it as practised by really qualified men in European countries will not have been truly made.

A strong conviction of the truth and paramount importance of these principles has regulated the system of education and test examination observed in the Grant Medical College, from the time of its institution up to the present period. It may be, therefore, useful to the cause of Medical education generally to state the means by which it has been endeavoured practically to apply these principles.

As my present object is not to suggest a method of Clinical

instruction and Clinical examination likely to prove useful, but to detail one which has already been for several years in successful operation, I shall best effect this by extracting from the official Reports of the Grant Medical College those passages which relate to Clinical instruction and Clinical examination :—

Clinical Medicine.—In the Report of the 3rd year of the College, the Session 1848-49, the method of Clinical instruction is explained in the following manner :—

"Thirteen Students have attended the course of Clinical Medicine, and of these seven have officiated in rotation as Clinical Clerks. * * * * * * * *

"As this is the first Session in which Clinical Medicine has been taught in the College, it is expedient that I should explain the system of instruction which has been followed.

"The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital is adapted for the accommodation of 240 males and 60 females, and the number of sick annually treated has hitherto amounted to about 3,700 in-patients, and 5,400 Dispensary out-patients. One ward of this Hospital, with accommodation for 20 sick, was set aside as a Clinical Medical Ward. The Professor of Medicine daily examined all the patients admitted into Hospital in the course of each day, and selected those Medical cases most appropriate for the instruction of the Students, and sent them to the Clinical Ward. This ward was visited daily at 7 o'clock A. M., and the Professor and the Students were engaged in it till 8 o'clock, and sometimes to a later hour. The cases of the patients were, on admission, taken by the Clinical Clerks, of whom there were always four on duty. The statement of the case was corrected by the Professor, then read to the Students by the Clinical Clerk, and the subsequent daily reports and prescriptions were dictated by the Professor, at the bedside of the sick, and written down by the Clerks in the College and Hospital Diaries, and also by those other Students who were keeping cases on their own account. The opportunity was frequently taken, during the morning visit, of pointing out and explaining to the class the symptoms of interest, and the indications of cure in the diseases before them, and also of interrogating them on the

course of treatment pursued, and of inviting them to offer suggestions in regard to it. The circumstance of the great proportion of the patients being ignorant of the English language gives a facility in conducting Clinical instruction in this manner, at the bedside of the sick, to an extent not generally available in Medical Schools. These Clinical conversations and interrogations at the bedside of the sick will, I believe, prove more instructive to the Students than the formal Clinical Lectures delivered in the College. I have reason to hope, that as the Students increase in knowledge, and acquire a greater familiarity with their duties as Clinical Clerks, there will be more scope for this kind of instruction, and yet no necessity for decreasing the number of patients under treatment at one time in the Clinical Ward.

"In addition to instruction communicated as now explained, 33 Clinical Medical Lectures were delivered in the College; and in conducting these Lectures the following system was observed. All the cases discharged from the ward during the interval between the Lectures were made the subject of comment. They were grouped according to the nature of the disease, and it was not unusual to preface the practical remarks suggested by the cases by a short recapitulation of the characteristic features of the disease of which the cases were instances. Sometimes, instead of a formal Lecture, the points of practical interest in the cases were brought forward through interrogation of the Students. This occasional substitution of examination for Lecture in the Clinical course has the double advantage of keeping alive the attention of the Students, and of giving the Professor a better idea of the degree to which he has succeeded in carrying the Students along with him in their practical studies.

"In Appendix E will be found still further details* regarding the course of Clinical Medicine. These have been given with the view of showing the nature and extent of the practical studies in which the Students have been engaged in Medicine during the past Session."

* Embodied in a subsequent part of these observations.

In the Report of the 4th year of the College, Session 1849-50, it is observed of Clinical Medicine :—

" The same Students who attended the course of the Practice of Medicine have daily followed that of Clinical Medicine.

" In the last Report of the College the arrangements of the Clinical Ward, and the manner in which the patients were selected from the general wards of the Hospital, were fully explained. A similar system, in these respects, has been observed during this Session.

" The greater proficiency of the Students has admitted of considerable modification of the manner in which the duties of the ward have been conducted. Instead of the daily reports being dictated by the Professor, they have been previously prepared by the Clinical Clerk, and have been read by him at the bedside of the patient. The statements made in them have been then scrutinized by one or two of the attendant Students, at the request of the Professor, with the view of testing the accuracy of the reports, and of correcting defects which may be apparent in the Students' manner of examining the sick.

" The Clerk has then been required to suggest the treatment, to propose a prescription; and the other Students have been encouraged to state objections, and propose amendments, should any occur to them.

" The advantages resulting from these modifications have been, that the time has not been taken up in dictation and writing, but wholly occupied in observing and reasoning on the phenomena of disease. By means of conversation, explanation, interrogation, the attention of the Students has been kept more fixed and interested, and their powers of observation and reflection more carefully exercised. These objects, most important to keep in view in the education of all youth, are more especially necessary in regard to those who have not had the advantage of that early mental discipline and training which is the privilege of the young of the educated classes of other countries. While the Students have been encouraged to express themselves freely in regard to what they observe in the ward, it has been impressed upon them that they are only expected to do so after they have

carefully observed and reflected. No countenance has been given to frivolous questions and remarks.

"The thirteen Students who are in the 4th year of their studies, and one of the 3rd Year Students, Narayan Dajee, have, in rotation, officiated as Clinical Clerks, and the following nine may be mentioned as those of them who have conducted the duties with the greatest efficiency, assiduity, and attention to the wants of the sick :—Mr. Carvalho, Atmaram Pandurung, Bhao Dajee, Merwanjee Sorabjee, Mr. Gomes, Mr. Lisboa, Muncherjee Sorabjee, Anunta Chundroba, and Narayan Dajee.

"Many of the Students have also assisted in conducting the duties of the Dispensary for out-patients—the seniors in prescribing for some of the sick, under the superintendence of Dr. Peet and Dr. Giraud; the juniors in registering the names of the patients, and in dispensing medicines.

"In addition to the daily Clinical instruction in the Hospital, 33 Lectures have been delivered in the College on the cases treated in the ward. Sometimes, indeed, the consideration of the cases has assumed more the character of interrogation of the Students than of a formal Lecture; and probably in future Sessions it will be found expedient to give still more of the time in these weekly meetings in the College to examination in the Practice of Medicine, and to restrict Clinical instruction to its only true arena, the bedside of the sick. It has already been explained in a former report, that as few of the patients understand English, those difficulties which stand in the way of conducting Clinical instruction in Medical Schools, when the teacher and the sick speak the same language, are not experienced here; and that it is incumbent on us to turn these advantages to the fullest account.

"In Appendix E will be found a tabular statement of the diseases which have been under treatment in the Clinical Ward, from which some judgment may be formed of the opportunities which the Students have enjoyed of becoming practically acquainted with disease. This statement, however, by no means exhibits the full extent of these opportunities. Asiatic cholera and small-pox have prevailed extensively during the Session, and

the assidnous Students have not failed to direct their attention to the practical study of these formidable diseases."

In the Report of the 5th year, Session 1850-51, it is observed of Clinical Medicine :—

"The Students who attended the course of Practice of Medicine have also followed that of Clinical Medicine, and have in rotation officiated as Clinical Clerks. The Student Apprentices have also in rotation attended the Clinical Ward.

"The system of Clinical instruction has, during the Session, been conducted daily in the Hospital in the following manner, and has occupied always an hour, sometimes more, exclusive of *post-mortem* examinations, which have been made at other periods of the day, and have not been permitted to encroach upon the time devoted to the other objects of the course.

"The cases and daily reports have been taken by the Clerk, then read, scrutinized, confirmed, or corrected, before the Professor and the Students, at the visiting hour. The pathology and the daily treatment of each case was made the subject of interrogation and conversation at the bedside of the patient ; and after the treatment was determined, the prescriptions were dictated by the clerk in charge of the case to the superintending clerk of the ward, by whom they were written in the Ward Dispensing Book.

"In addition to the daily Clinical instruction in the ward, 33 Lectures have been delivered in the College on the cases. Eight of these Lectures during this Session were allotted to a detailed consideration of the diseases of the skin—an important subject, which time did not admit of being sufficiently treated of in the course of Practice of Medicine.

"Appendix E exhibits a tabular statement of the diseases which have been treated in the Clinical Ward, and a note is added to show the number of the different classes of diseases treated in the other wards of the Hospital, and in the Dispensary out-patients—these being sources of practical instruction which have also been open to the Students of Clinical Medicine and Surgery."

In the report of the 6th year, Session 1851-52, it is observed of Clinical Medicine :—

"The Students who attended the Lectures on the Practice of Medicine have also followed the course of Clinical Medicine.

"The system of Clinical instruction has been already so fully explained in the three last Reports of the College, that it is unnecessary to say more at present than that during the past Session it has been conducted with the same regularity and care.

"Appendix I exhibits a tabular statement of the diseases which have been treated in the Clinical Ward. There is also appended to it a memorandum which shows the number of the different classes of disease treated in the other wards of the Hospital, and in the Out-patient Dispensary."

In conducting the Clinical course during the last Session, 1852–53, the system, as detailed in the extracts from the latest Reports, has been carefully carried out, with the addition that before the selection of patients for the ward was commenced certain preliminary subjects, which had hitherto been treated of in the College Lecture Room, were considered in the Hospital.

The object of Clinical study was explained, the nature of symptoms was brought to the recollection of the Students, and the importance of familiarity with the symptoms and physical signs of health, and of precise knowledge of the anatomical relations of internal organs, and of these to readily recognized external parts, was inculcated. The anatomy of the several organs of the chest and the abdomen, and their relation to external parts, were recapitulated. The symptoms and physical signs which indicate a healthy state of the functions of these organs and of the nervous system were then stated, and both these subjects were illustrated, as far as practicable, by reference to a healthy hospital attendant, who was present.

A general notice was then taken of the nature of the symptoms and physical signs which indicate disease of the organs of the chest and abdomen, and of the nervous system.

Six or seven days were occupied in these inquiries. The subjects were treated very systematically, and as practically as possible; and were from time to time reverted to during the progress of the course. I shall in future always introduce the subject of Clinical instruction in this manner.

In further explanation of the method of Clinical instruction followed in the Grant College, I would observe that a certain plan of case-taking and reporting has been carefully attended to.

In drawing up a memorandum* for the guidance of the Students, I have endeavoured on the one hand to guard against superficial and careless observation, and on the other to avoid a system which aims at a minuteness and variety of detail beyond the capacity of many Students, and not compatible with the circumstances of ordinary medical practice; and which, moreover, I cannot help thinking, tends to withdraw the attention of ordinary minds from the prominent points of a case, and to fix it on subsidiary, and, as regards treatment, unimportant detail. I would not, however, wish to be supposed, from these observations, to undervalue the patient and minute investigation of disease. I merely desire to express my belief that the system in question is not the best suited for the general purposes of useful Clinical instruction, or the capacity of the great body of Medical Students and Medical Practitioners.

In conducting the duties of the Clinical Ward, it has always been an object to enforce regularity of attendance, by roll-call at the commencement of the visit; also to maintain the attention of the Students by questioning, sometimes one, sometimes another,

* 1st. To record the objective symptoms and signs (*i. e.* those of which the observer himself becomes cognizant).

2nd. To record the subjective symptoms (*i. e.* those described by the patient).

3rd. To record the history of the case.

1*st. Objective Symptoms and Signs.*

Condition of the patient, expression of countenance, state of the surface, pulse, symptoms relating to the nervous system. *Chest:* Respiration, physical signs of lungs; heart, action, physical signs. *Abdomen:* Physical signs. Tongue, &c.

2*nd. Subjective Symptoms.*

Nervous System: Sleep, headache, &c. *Chest:* Pain, cough, expectoration, palpitation, decubitus. *Abdomen:* Pain, appetite, vomiting, distension; action of bowels; secretion of urine, &c.

3*rd. History.*

Origin of illness, duration, symptoms and order. *Cause:* Previous illnesses, residence, occupation, habits.

without reference to any order, on the symptoms, the pathology, or treatment of the case under consideration. Then, perhaps, to ask some question on Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, or Pharmacy, which the conversation held on the case under observation may incidentally have suggested, and which may serve to keep before the mind the relation between these subjects and Clinical studies.

It has also been the frequent practice, after the treatment of the case has been determined on, to require some Student, not the Clerk in charge, to dictate the prescription to the superintending Clerk. In this way the attention of all has been kept alive.

As further connected with the important subject of Clinical instruction, I have always felt it to be part of the duty of a Clinical Teacher to take care that the manner of those engaged with the sick, and all the arrangements relative to their treatment, should be characterized by a spirit of humanity, by a strict regard for their feelings, and a reasonable one for their prejudices.

The Teacher must, therefore, be watchful of his own manner and bearing towards the sick.

It has been my practice to require the Students to examine and interrogate the patients before me, not only with the view of instructing them in the right method of observing, but also with that of correcting defects in their general manner and bearing towards the sick.

This observance, trifling though to some it may seem, is not an unimportant part of Clinical instruction, for its tendency is practically to inculcate the importance of a much neglected part of medical practice—I mean the treatment and management of the mind of the patient. Inattention to this duty has done much to lessen the efficiency of the regular Practitioner of Medicine; and attention to it may explain, to a certain extent, the success that may attend the arts of the empiric.

The Students are engaged in Clinical studies during three of the five years that comprise the College curriculum, and during that time officiate about twelve months as Clerks.

I have annexed to these observations a tabular statement, showing the number and forms of disease admitted, after careful

selection, into the Medical Clinical Ward during three Sessions. They amount to 622, and constitute the means of Clinical instruction available to the Student during his curriculum.

As it was the invariable practice to make each case which was received into the Clinical Ward the subject of practical comment, a reference to the list will show that there has been ample opportunity of demonstrating to the Students, in the course of their Clinical studies, many important practical facts relative to varied forms of disease.

There has been, it will be observed, a good deal of variety in the malarious fevers, depending upon the different stages of disease at which the individuals came under treatment, as well as in the circumstance of the fevers being complicated with much variety of local disease.

The subjects of these febrile diseases were, moreover, of different classes of the community, who had been exposed in different degrees to the predisposing and exciting causes of disease. In making Clinical observations on these cases of fever, the causes, as well as the treatment of the disease, underwent consideration; and no opportunity was lost of impressing upon the Students the varied and constantly changing indications which it is necessary to keep in view in the treatment of each instance of the disease—modifications depending on the constitution and age of the individual, the stage and duration of the disease, and the nature of the local complication. Much pains have also always been taken to inculcate upon the Students the great error of the too common popular belief that all fevers are alike, and amenable to one general system of treatment.

The list also shows that the Students have had a fair opportunity of practically considering many important abdominal diseases, as hepatitis, abscess of the liver, dysentery, peritonitis. The many instances of Bright's disease of the kidney not only afforded the means of discussing the pathology of this important organ, but also of, from time to time, reviewing the whole subject of dropsical diseases.

The field of study of diseases of the chest far exceeded my expectations, and has afforded ample means of frequently

demonstrating and practically explaining the physical signs of all the important diseases of the lungs, as well as of the heart and aorta.

There has also been a fair opportunity of studying many of the diseases of the nervous system.

Though the Students have had their attention chiefly confined to the selected cases in the Clinical Ward, yet the occurrences of practical interest in the other wards of the Hospital have not been lost sight of; for example, during the period to which the Clinical list of patients refers there were treated in the Hospital, of small-pox 91 cases, of tetanus 115, of cholera 687. The Students were encouraged to watch the course of these important diseases in the different wards, and thus acquired a practical acquaintance with them, much greater than could have been gained from the Clinical Ward alone.

Of the 622 cases treated in the Clinical Ward, 104 terminated fatally.

As in by far the greater proportion of cases a careful examination of the body after death has been made, and the morbid appearances pointed out and explained, both in relation to the symptoms during life and the train of diseased processes, it must also be evident that the Students, in their course of Clinical study, have had the advantage of becoming familiar with many of the important facts of morbid anatomy.

Clinical Surgery.—Having now explained the manner in which Clinical Medicine has been taught in the Grant Medical College, I proceed to state that which has been followed in respect to Clinical Surgery, premising that the visit in the Surgical Ward has always been at a *different* hour from that of the Medical one; so that the Student, throughout his three years of Clinical study, has had the advantage of daily attending both wards.

In the Report of the 3rd year of the College, Session 1848-49, it is observed:—

"The Professor of Surgery has submitted the following Report of the course of Clinical Surgery:—

"'Clinical Surgery has been taught in the College and Hospital.

The plan followed in the College has been to select two or more of the most interesting cases *admitted* during the week, to read over to the Students in the Lecture-room the notes of these cases, and afterwards, both by question and explanation, to endeavour to bring the chief points of interest prominently under their notice.

"'*In the Hospital* one ward, capable of accommodating twenty patients, has been set apart as the Clinical Surgical Ward. The patients received into this ward have, as a general rule, been selected by myself from the daily Hospital admissions. Four Students in rotation have been appointed *Dressers for* periods of three months, and a certain number of patients have been placed under the care of each Dresser. Notes of all the cases have, with a few exceptions, been taken by the Dressers on admission. At the Hospital visit, the notes thus taken have been read over at the bedside of the patients, and all necessary alterations and additions made. The case was then carefully copied by the Dresser, to whom the charge of the patient had been entrusted. In like manner, notes of the progress of each case have been dictated at the bedside of the patient, during the visit. The greater number of the fractures after their first adjustment have, under my superintendence, been managed by the Dressers; and all the wounds and ulcers have been regularly dressed by them. Opportunities have been taken, so far as time would permit, of pointing out to the Students the more prominent changes observed in each case; and, by question and conversation, attempts have been made to render the impression as fixed as possible. On a careful review of the progress made during the Session, I feel little hesitation in expressing my belief that it has been quite equal to what might reasonably have been expected, when the number of other subjects which required a share of attention is kept in mind.'

"A table of the diseases treated in the Clinical Surgical Ward forms Appendix G, and a list of Surgical operations performed in the presence of the Students forms Appendix H of this Report."

In the Report of the 4th year of the College, Session 1849-50, it is observed:—

"*Clinical Surgery* has been taught during this Session in the same manner as was explained in the Report of the preceding one.

"*Minor Surgery*.—The Professor reports that the opportunities of acquiring facility and neatness in the performance of the minor Surgical operations, and in the application of splints and bandages, have been considerable, as will appear from a reference to the list which forms Appendix H. He is, moreover, favourably impressed with the capability possessed by the Students generally of attaining a considerable amount of dexterity in these manipulations; and is not without hope that the arrangements of the ensuing Session will admit of a still more close and systematic attention being paid to this branch of Surgery.

"A table of the injuries and diseases treated in the Clinical Surgical Ward will be found in Appendix J, and Mr. Peet remarks that the number has been quite sufficient for the illustration of the greater number of his Surgical Lectures; and that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the Students have shown every disposition to avail themselves fully of the information they were calculated to afford.

"The list of capital operations performed in the presence of the Students forms part of the same Appendix J."

In the Report of the 5th year of the College, Session 1850–51, it is observed of Clinical Surgery:—

"The system of instruction in the Clinical Ward was very similar to that of former Sessions. The tabular statement which forms Appendix G shows the number and nature of the Surgical diseases which have been under treatment in the ward during the Session. The greater number of the fractures treated in the Hospital have been entirely managed, as regards the application of bandages and splints, by the Dressers, by whom also cases of all patients admitted into the Clinical Ward have been regularly kept.

"Of the minor operations of Surgery a large proportion have been performed by the Students themselves, under the superintendence of the Professor. In Appendix H will be found a table of the operations performed. It exhibits the opportunities

which the Students have had of acquiring neatness and dexterity in this very essential part of the practice of Surgery.

"Upon the day set apart weekly for instruction in Clinical Surgery in the College, the cases of interest treated during the week were brought under notice, and the Surgical operations that had been performed were made the subject of comment; and this course of instruction was in general carried out more in the way of conversation than of formal Lecture."

In the Report of the 6th year of the College, Session 1851-52, it is observed :—

"The list of diseases treated in the Surgical Ward, and the operations performed, will be found in Appendix J.

"The system of instruction has been the same as that of preceding years, and is already fully explained in former Reports."

With the view of illustrating the means of instruction in Clinical Surgery in the College, a statement of the number and forms of diseases admitted into the Clinical Surgical Ward during the same three Sessions, with a list of the operations performed in the presence of, and partly by, the Students, is annexed.

Of the three years during which the Students are engaged with Clinical Surgery, each Student officiated about ten months as Dresser.

Regularity of attendance is enforced by roll-call, as in the Clinical Medical Ward.

Diseases of the Eye.—The Dispensary for the treatment of these diseases is in the same compound with the Grant College and Jamsetjee Hospital, and the Students in their 5th year have in rotation attended the practice of the Institution, and profited by the instruction of the Oculist. As it is in contemplation to connect the Officer in charge of this Dispensary with the College, a more systematic Clinical course of instruction, in these forms of disease, will then be arranged.

Vaccination.—The office of the Presidency Vaccinator is also in the College compound, and the Students, therefore, enjoy the means of becoming practically acquainted with the appearance and course of the Vaccine disease. This advantage is of some importance at the present time, when the spread of vaccination

in India, and the best means of effecting it, is under the consideration of the Government.

Clinical Midwifery.—In this department instruction in the Grant College has been hitherto defective. A Lying-in-Hospital has, however, been lately built in the compound of the College, and is now open for the reception of patients; and a distinct Dispensary for the treatment of the diseases of women and children has been also established. Both these Institutions are under the immediate management of the Professor of Midwifery. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the department of Clinical Midwifery will soon become as efficient as those of Medicine and Surgery.

Manner in which the Diploma Examinations have been conducted.

The detailed arrangements have been always publicly notified, and the attendance of those interested has been invited. The Examination in Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica has been conducted by the Principal and Professors of the College. One day has been given to each subject for written examination, and one to each subject for oral examination—that is, four days have been given for the written examinations, and four for the oral examinations. The latter have always been conducted with formality by the Professor of the subject under examination, in the presence of the Principal and the other Professors; each Candidate has been separately examined, and half an hour has been usually allotted to the oral examination of each Student in each subject. *Notes* are made during the examination, and at its close the result (qualified or not qualified) is determined.

In the subject of *Anatomy* there has been also a day given to dissection. Each Candidate has been required to dissect a part of the body, and to demonstrate his dissection.

In the subject of Chemistry there has been practical examination in the *Laboratory* in the analysis of substances, and into the dexterity of the Candidates in the manipulations of practical Chemistry.

In the subject of Materia Medica there has been also examination in the Dispensary of the Hospital. Each Candidate has been required to read three prescriptions, and to compound them in the presence of the Examiners.

Students may present themselves for examination in these subjects at the end of their 3rd year, and those who are successful receive a Certificate, to which the designation "First Examination Certificate" is given.

Final Examination.—The examination in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence has been conducted by a Board of four Medical Officers nominated by Government, and unconnected with the College. They have been designated Government Examiner and Assessors. Candidates for this examination require to be provided with the "First Examination Certificate," also a Certificate from the Principal of the College, showing the period of attendance in the College, the length of time of officiating as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, and setting forth the character of the Candidate for regularity of attendance and propriety of demeanour.

The nature of the final examination, and the manner of conducting it, will be best explained by extracts from the reports made by Dr. McLennan, the Government Examiner, to Government.

In the report dated 18th April 1851 it is observed :—

"The Examinations commenced on the 25th March, when the nine following 'Candidates for Diploma of Graduate,' who had obtained the 'First Examination Certificate,' presented themselves :—

* * * * * * * *

* "The mornings of the first three days, and of four subse-

* In the report of the 4th year (1849-50) of the College, when as yet no Student was qualified for final examination, under the head "Examination for Honors," it is observed :—"In this (the Prospectus) it will be observed that one day was allotted for Clinical examination in Medicine and Surgery at the bedside of the sick in the wards of the Hospital. This course was followed with the view of testing the real practical acquaintance with Medicine and Surgery possessed by the Students.

"Such a mode of examination should, it may be with safety affirmed, be

quent days, on which there were no other duties to be done, were taken up with Clinical examinations, and in hearing the reports of cases taken at the bedsides of patients in Hospital. On these subjects, as regarded Medicine, Surgery, and the diseases of females, the Candidates generally acquitted themselves to my perfect satisfaction.

"The fourth day's examination was taken up by the Candidates in answering in writing, without assistance, the questions contained in printed paper marked A.* They were allowed from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. to answer the questions, had no access to books, and were not allowed to communicate with each other. I was present during the whole time.

"The fifth day's examination was similarly conducted, in answering the questions contained in printed paper marked B.†

adopted in all instances when the object is to ascertain the extent to which a *capacity* has been really acquired of practically applying the sciences of Medicine and Surgery."

* A.

1st. Distinguish the treatment of inflammation of the contents of the cranium from that of delirium tremens, and show how remedies applicable to the one disease are inapplicable to the other.

2nd. State the different effects of tartarized antimony, mercury, and nitrate of potash, when prescribed in acute inflammation.

3rd. With what pathological conditions is blood in the sputa connected?

4th. Mention the various proximate causes of jaundice, and describe the symptoms which arise from the passage of gall-stones; likewise state what is the principal constituent of bile, and what of biliary calculi.

5th. State what are the principal abnormal conditions of the urine, and how they are distinguished.

6th. Enumerate the varieties of colic; explain the cause and treatment of each.

† B.

1st. What are the immediate, and what the consecutive bad effects of concussion of the brain, when severe; and what is the treatment of such an injury in its various stages?

2nd. When an aneurismal tumour in the lower extremity is rapidly formed, yet causes no immediate risk to life, ought it to be operated for immediately, or should some delay be allowed to occur? State the reasons

As the papers were only printed on the evening of the day before each examination, and as the forms of types were instantly broken up, their contents were quite unknown, excepting to the examiners.

"The sixth day was occupied with the oral examination of the Candidates in Medicine. Each Candidate was examined separately, for periods varying from 45 to 25 minutes. The examination was conducted by myself and the Assessors, consisting of Surgeon M. Stovell, European General Hospital, Surgeon Watkins, Civil Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon Campbell, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, and quite independently of any aid from the Principal and Professors, who, though present, took no part in the proceedings. Those Candidates whose written replies to the questions were least satisfactory were first examined, and were detained under examination for the longer period; and those whose replies, both written and oral, were quite satisfactory, were only detained the shorter period.

"The subjects on which the Candidates were questioned were—fevers and their sequelæ; diseases of the abdominal contents,

for or against the immediate performance of the operation, and mention from which line of conduct in a speedily developed aneurism most success might be reasonably expected.

3rd. Describe the difference of practice as to performance of amputation in the case of gangrene in a limb, between the gangrene arising from constitutional causes, and that arising from external injury. Enumerate the kind of injuries of limbs which would be likely to be followed by traumatic gangrene.

4th. When the urine cannot be voided through the natural passage, from the presence of stricture, what operations may be necessary for drawing it off; and what are the reasons which would induce you to give the preference to one mode or to another.

5th. What are the peculiarities of congenital hydrocele? What its occasional complications, and what its treatment?

6th. Mention the circumstances necessary to be attended to in the use of chloroform in Surgical operations, and the cases in which its use is contra-indicated, with the reasons for its inadmissibility, independently of cases connected with operations; enumerate some other Surgical cases in which advantage may be derived from the induction of anæsthesia by the inhalation of its vapour.

more particularly of the liver, stomach, and intestines; dysentery; diarrhœa in adults and in children; small-pox; endermic application of medicines; diseases of heart and lungs; rheumatism, gout, scurvy; diseases of head and spinal cord, apoplexy, meningitis, &c. &c. hysteria, chorea, chlorosis, melæna; croup, laryngitis, diphtherite; dropsies, renal, cardiac, and other forms; scarlatina; diseases in which mercury is contra-indicated; diabetes, albuminuria, and other diseases of kidney; diseases of bladder and abnormal conditions of the urine; diseases arising from intemperance; scirrhus of stomach and pylorus; cirrhosis, fatty and other degenerations of the liver.

"The seventh day was taken up in the oral examination of the Candidates in Surgery. The course pursued was the same as with Medicine, and the subjects on which the Candidates were examined were—inflammation and its consequences, ulceration, suppuration, and gangrene in various tissues and parts; hectic fever; aneurism, and varix, varieties of; cure of, by various modes; collateral circulation; arteries, wounds of, hæmorrhage, suppression of, by nature and by art; hernia, inguinal, varieties of, anatomy of; hernia, congenital; hernia generally; hernia, irreducible, treatment of; femur, dislocations of, fractures of its neck; rectum, diseases of; testes, diseases of; fractures of olecranon, patella, lower jaw, ribs, &c. &c.; dislocations of shoulder, elbow, knee, of cartilages of knee joint, of ankle, compound; erysipelas, varieties of; phlebitis; burns and scalds; mouth, diseases of; vertebral column, in various situations, fractures of; bladder, affections of; calculi, varieties of; gangrena, scrilis; hospital gangrene; anthrax; state of shock or collapse; wounds, varieties of—gunshot, incised, punctured, lacerated; tetanus, idiopathic and traumatic; hydrophobia; trismus nascentium; tumours, maligant and non-malignant; periostitis, necrosis, and diseases of bone; chest, and abdomen, penetrating wounds of; nævi; morbus coxarius; urethra and prostate, diseases of; ophthalmia, varieties of—iritis, cataract, extraction and depression of; short sight; fracture of base of skull.

"The eighth day was taken up in giving written answers on

Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence to questions contained in printed paper C.*

"The ninth day was engaged in the oral examination of the Candidates in Midwifery, in the same manner as on the previous occasion of Medicine and Surgery. The subjects on which the Candidates were examined were—labour, varieties of; labour, natural, mechanism of, stages of, treatment of; false and true pains; uterus, structure of; hœmorrhage, uterine; cyanosis; still-born, proportions of; causes of; milk, secretion of; pregnancy, duration of; signs of death of fœtus in utero; diseases of circulation, maternal and fœtal; impregnation, effects of; placenta, adhesion of; stethoscope, uses of, in Midwifery; labour, premature inducement of; reasons for so doing; deformities, &c. &c.; ergot of rye, administration of; effects of, on mother and fœtus; metritis; phlebitis, uterine; peritonitis; phlegmasia dolens; convulsions, puerperal varieties of, treatment of; labour, instrumental turning; pelvis, male and female, differences of; dentition; placenta prævia; pregnancy, extra uterine; discrimination between presentations of arm, of funis, of nates; mania, puerperal; uterus, inversion of.

"The tenth day was passed in the dissecting room in the

* C.

1st. Name the contents of the uterus towards the end of pregnancy, in an order beginning from its parietes.

2nd. What are the symptoms, causes, and cure of retroversio uteri?

3rd. What are the causes and treatment of uterine hœmorrhage before and after delivery?

1st. Describe the symptoms of poisoning from opium; differences of its action as modified by age; and the treatment to be followed in a case of poisoning from this cause.

2nd. What are the diagnostic symptoms of chronic poisoning by lead?

3rd. What is the strength of the acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum of the London Pharmacopeia? and what of that called Scheele's Acid? What would be the best treatment for an overdose?

4th. What are the native names for nux vomica and datura stramonium? What peculiar symptoms are produced by an over, or poisonous dose of each? And what is the difference between the parts of the cerebro-spinal system on which each poison is supposed chiefly to act?

performance of operations of Surgery. Each Candidate performed at least two operations, the one an operation for aneurism, or taking up an artery, and the other an amputation, or lithotomy. Three Candidates were under examination at the same time, and the following operations were performed in the course of the day: taking up the common carotid, 2; subclavian, 3; external iliac, 2; temporal, brachial, anterior tibial; lithotomy; amputation of foot, Chopart's operation 2; of leg 2; of leg at ankle joint, Syme's operation; of shoulder joint; of thigh (circular and flap); of fore-arm; of great toe. All these operations, with two exceptions, were performed with much dexterity and precision. Performance of operations for hernia, and the dissection of Surgical regions, had been gone through previously in my presence during the examination for Practical Anatomy, necessary before obtaining the 'First Examination Certificate.'

"The eleventh day was taken up with oral examination in Medical Jurisprudence, and practical exercises in the laboratory, viz. in the analysis by each Student separately of three solutions, one of arsenious acid, one of bichloride of mercury, and the third of a combination of starch and sugar, each supposed to be the subject of investigation before an inquest. In all of these, with one exception, they perfectly succeeded, and by the great majority the analyses were performed in a rapid and correct manner; indeed, the only one in which any delay occurred was the third, as might have been anticipated.

"The questions in Medical Jurisprudence were on the following subjects:—corrosive, irritant, narcotic, narcotico-irritant poisons; differences in immediate and remote effects between poisoning from arsenious acid and corrosive sublimate; matters to be attended to in reporting on cases of poisoning; hydrocyanic acid—properties of, strength of, various forms of, tests of; deductions from examinations of marks and injuries in dead bodies; blood stains, modes of discriminating or testing; age of child found dead, ascertainment of; infanticide; violent death, signs of; evidence to be deduced from examination of head, chest, and abdomen; pregnancy, concealment of; ovaries, appearances

in; deductions to be thence drawn; various irritant poisons, difference of solubility, of vaporisability; antidotes what, examples of; arsenic; chronic poisoning from mal-administration of arsenic as a remedy; arsenic, tests for; objections to tests; stomach-pump, use of, in what cases inadmissible.

"The result of these protracted and searching examinations has been the ascertainment that of the nine Candidates who presented themselves eight have been deemed qualified for the Diploma of Graduate, and one only has been rejected."

In the Report of the Government Examiner dated 8th April 1852 it is observed:—

"The final or Diploma Examinations of the Students of the Grant Medical College having terminated on the 6th instant, I have now the honor to submit, in duplicate, a report of the proceedings for the information of Government, and of the Board of Education.

"Examinations on the very important subjects of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery commenced in the Hospital on the 12th January, and were there conducted three times a week for two months, or till the 12th March.

"During these examinations I had ample opportunity of appreciating the scientific, patient, and methodical care with which instruction in these essential matters had been communicated, and of witnessing the admirable results, which were evident in the intelligence and diligence exhibited in the mode in which the Medical and Surgical Clinical Clerks and Dressers performed their duties.

"On Medical subjects their reports of the origin, progress, and treatment of each case of disease were excellent, and their prescriptions were generally most appropriate.

"In Surgery the same results were apparent, and I had numerous opportunities of seeing how thoroughly they had been instructed in the application, arrangement, and modification of apparatus, and in the treatment and dressing of fractures, wounds, ulcers, and burns, &c. &c.

"In these courses the training of the Students was admirable, and the results were quite satisfactory. During the continuance

of the examinations each Student officiated for some time in the capacities both of Clerk and Dresser.

"In consequence of the departure on the 15th March of Professor Peet, the examinations in Operative Surgery, and in the dissection and demonstration of Surgical regions, took place on the 10th and 12th of that month; and on these days each Student was required to take up and tie an important artery, to perform a capital operation, and likewise one or more operations of lesser importance on the extremities, &c. Several operations of lithotomy, amputations at the hip joint, shoulder joint, of the thigh, leg, arm, fore-arm, thumb, great toe, and the fingers, Syme's amputation at the ankle joint, Chopart's and Lisfranc's amputations of the foot, catheterism, &c. were performed, and the following arteries were taken up:—external iliac, 3; femoral, 3; common carotid, 2; subclavian, 2; brachial, 2; anterior tibial, 2; posterior tibial, and radial. The Surgical regions of the lower part of the abdomen and upper part of the thigh, of the neck, and upper and lower extremities, were dissected and demonstrated. These operations and dissections were generally well done, and, with two exceptions in one Student, with dexterity and precision.

"The written examinations were conducted in a manner precisely similar, and with equal precautions, to those of last year. The papers of questions contained in the appended papers were only printed the evening before each examination, and the forms of types were immediately broken up. The Students on each day were allowed from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. to answer the questions, had no access to books, and were not permitted to communicate with each other.

"The oral examinations were conducted by myself, assisted by the same Assessors (Messrs. Stovell, Watkins, and Campbell) as last year, and by the Principal and Professors of the College in a manner similar to that then detailed.

"The subjects of examination on all the branches, the time during which each Student was under examination, and the general conduct of the procedure, were precisely as detailed in my report of last year. I need not, therefore, recapitulate.

"The concluding day (the eleventh, not including the morning examinations in the Hospital on Clinical Medicine and Surgery) was taken up with practical exercises on Toxicology in the laboratory. Three substances (sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of zinc, and oxalic acid) resembling each other, but one supposed to be a poison, were submitted for detection and analysis; sweetmeats poisoned with bichloride of mercury were submitted for examination and analysis. The supposed contents of the stomach of an unknown person, found dead, were submitted for analysis (they contained hydrocyanic acid); clothes and a knife stained with what was supposed might be blood, were submitted for report (one was really blood, the other was not). In all of these matters they acquitted themselves exceedingly well.

"The result of these protracted examinations has been the ascertainment, that of the six Candidates who presented themselves, five were deemed qualified for the Diploma of Graduate, and one only rejected."

The statement which has now been completed of the system of Clinical instruction and examination followed in the Grant Medical College consists of little more than a recapitulation in a connected form of facts already published in the annual official Reports of the College. The perusal of the following extract from the Annual Report of the Medical College of Bengal for the Session 1852-53 has suggested to me the expediency and usefulness of re-stating these facts in the manner now adopted:—

"Seventeen Candidates presented themselves, and the following report of the result was submitted by the Examiner:—

"It will be observed that of the unprecedented number of seventeen (17) Candidates, all, save one, have been declared qualified, and that the lad who was unsuccessful failed in one of the subjects only (Midwifery) on which he was examined.

"This result, arrived at after a patient and searching examination in every instance into the acquirements and knowledge of the pupils, in the several branches noted

1. Practical Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy in the Dissecting Room.

2. Practice of Medicine.
3. Practice of Surgery (Oral).
4. Midwifery.
5. Medical Jurisprudence.

in the margin, cannot but be satisfactory to the Council and to Government, as furnishing proof of diligence on the part of both teachers and pupils.

"It has been remarked before, however, that owing to the inadequate means afforded by the College Hospital of teaching so large a body of pupils to apply the knowledge acquired by lectures and reading, with readiness and confidence, to the actual practice of their Profession, by the aid of an extended and complete system of Clinical instruction, the Graduates were, in many instances, not considered capable of acting independently until they had passed a probationary period, of longer or shorter duration, at some of the Government Medical charities, under the guidance of the Superintending Medical Officer; and this course, it appears to the Assessors and to myself, it will be advisable to pursue with the greater number of those who have obtained the Diploma of the College on the present occasion.

"As offering ample scope for remedying for the future this defect in the system of professional tuition at the College, the opening, which has recently taken place, of the spacious new Hospital, must be matter for congratulation; and in strongly recommending that the fullest advantage be taken of the enlarged opportunities now available for imparting efficient Clinical instruction in the departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, the Assessors also join me in earnestly urging upon the attention of the Council the propriety of ascertaining in future the qualifications of the Candidates for the College Diploma, by a more practical system of examination than it has hitherto been possible to carry out. We would, in fact, suggest that the mode of testing the knowledge of the Students, now understood to be in force at the University of London, should be also adopted at the College here, as it has already been to a certain extent, and, it is believed, with great advantage, at Bombay.

"The advantages of the system alluded to are detailed at some length in the *London Medical Times and Gazette* of the 20th

November last, an extract from which is annexed for the information of the Council.*

"The Council will observe that to give effect to this method of testing the real practical knowledge of the Candidates for Diplomas, it will be necessary that the Government Examiner (assisted by one or more Assessors, if deemed necessary) should be present at the Hospital twice or thrice a week, if not daily, for about one month before the close of the Sessions of the year,

* "In publishing last week the list of successful Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the University of London, we noticed that, in accordance with some recent regulations of the Senate, the examinations for the Medical Candidates had undergone some remarkable modifications. These changes are of so important a nature, and are so well calculated to improve the *status* of the Graduates, that we are induced to advert more particularly to the subject.

"In Surgery, the Candidates were examined by demonstrations from dry and wet preparations, illustrative of various Surgical accidents and diseases, and of their treatment; but in Medicine, the Candidates were required to examine patients in the wards of an hospital, and afterwards to report in writing on the cases, and also to examine microscopically various specimens of morbid products.

"This is certainly the greatest improvement of all, and must elicit, better than any other test, the capabilities of aquirements of the Medical aspirant. It is comparatively easy for a person of ordinary attainments to pick up by *reading a fair knowledge of the symptoms, the progress*, and the treatment of disease; but such a person is still very far from being qualified to practice his profession, with satisfaction to himself, or with benefit to his patients. So far may this mere book knowledge be carried, that we have *known Students* acquire by rote such an amount of information as to gain for them the highest prizes at the Medical schools; and yet they possessed no knowledge of actual disease at the bedside of the patient; nay, more, they had probably committed the unpardonable error of neglecting their hospital practice, and their attendance in the dead house, for the purpose of cramming their heads with the contents of books, which, when unaccompanied by Clinical experience, are of little practical value. Unlike other professions, the study and practice of Medicine are based upon experience and observation; the human body is to be demonstrated and dissected; the materials of our body and *of all surrounding objects* are to be chemically analysed, weighed, and otherwise physically tested; the properties of Medicines are to be investigated by their known effects upon the patients; Surgery is to be learned by the cultivation of the senses of sight and touch, and its

that he may be able to form a clear judgment of the tact and acquirements of the aspirants in diagnosing and treating disease at the bedside of the patient.

"This Report is under the consideration of the Council."

From this extract, then, it may be learnt that Clinical instruction in Medical Colleges has not yet been so matured as to render further information and suggestion on the subject uncalled for and superfluous.

The statement made in the Bengal Report that the *mode* of practically testing the knowledge of Students followed for the first time by the Examining Board of the London University in November 1852 has to a certain extent *been adopted* at Bombay, hardly corresponds with the facts recorded in the official reports of the Bombay College, and reproduced in this paper. A comparison of the method of practical examination in Medicine and Surgery adopted by the University of London, as explained in the *London Medical Times and Gazette*, with that detailed by the President of the Examining Board at Bombay, will at once show that there is little in common between the limited and superficial plan of the former and the lengthened and searching system of the latter.

A comparison of dates will, moreover, show that practical examination in Medicine and Surgery, first followed by the University of London in November 1852, has always existed in

manipulations and appliances must be gained by actual service in the hospital; and true principles of Medicine can only be acquired by diligent observation in the wards, by careful chemical and microscopical examination of the different textures and fluids, and by constant attention to the microscopical appearances. Books are invaluable as guides to actual observation, and lectures are commendable upon the same grounds—neither are to be neglected or undervalued by the Student or the Practitioner; but books and lectures are only the finger-posts to direct our steps; they do not of themselves constitute the road to the goal which we wish to attain.

"In thus combining the practical with the theoretical, the University of London has shown itself duly conscious of the true aims and objects of Medical education, and has afforded an example to all other Examining Medical Boards."

the Grant Medical College, and was fully carried out by the Examining Board in April 1851, and April 1852.

It is, therefore, very apparent, that in thus combining the practical with the theoretical, the example has been afforded to all other examining boards, not by that of the University of London, but by the Government Examiner of the Grant Medical College at Bombay.

I have in a former part of these observations expressed my belief that the Medical Profession suffers in estimation in the United Kingdom from the defective state of Clinical instruction and examination, and that these defects must also tend to favour the introduction and extension of unscientific and empirical systems of practice.

These opinions are, however, quite compatible with the conviction which I also entertain, that in no country is the science of Medicine cultivated with more success, or the Profession followed in a truer spirit. The industry, the intelligence, and the right principles of a portion of the followers of Medical Science, are active and fruitful, in spite of the defects of the systems of Medical education. Though it be true, then, that the Profession of Medicine can never, as a whole, occupy its proper position in a country, unless the system of education and test examination be sound in principle and honestly conducted, still it is equally true, that however perfect the system of Collegiate discipline may be, the Profession can never reach its most advanced state unless there be an after-course of persevering and patient self-education on the part of its followers.

The spirit that leads to this may no doubt to some extent be excited and encouraged by the example and precepts of those who are engaged in Collegiate instruction, and by the institution of Societies for self-improvement ; but these means will not go far towards forming a body of matured, conscientious, and scientific Medical Practitioners, unless they are brought to bear on minds humble, industrious, intelligent, and impressed with a sense of responsibility.

It has been the object of these observations to show that the endeavour is being made to establish in Bombay a correct

system of Medical education; and it has also been made known in the official reports of the College, that, through the instrumentality of the Professors, a Medical Society for the Graduates has been formed, with the view of encouraging professional study and research.

Medical education has existed seven years in Bombay, and eighteen in Bengal. There are now fifteen Graduates of the Bombay College, and about 100 of the Bengal College. It is of interest and importance to inquire whether, in many instances, that spirit of self-education, without which there can be no high-toned Profession of Medicine, has been evinced by these Graduates. To this question I fear it must be replied that no evidence has yet been given of the awakening of this spirit; but that there is much reason to apprehend that the Indian Graduate of Medicine is like the Indian student of every other subject—impressed with the idea that when he leaves his school he is a proficient master. It is to be hoped that the time is not very distant when this unhappy delusion will be dispelled, and that the educated at our Indian Schools and Colleges will become, by the self-discipline and training of their maturer years, fitted to compete in the arena of active life with the ripe intelligence of the educated classes of European countries.

In conclusion, I would recapitulate the objects which I have had in view in writing these remarks. 1*st*, To show in what respects systems of Medical education are in general defective. 2*nd*, To detail the system pursued in the Grant Medical College where the endeavour has been made to avoid these defects. 3*rd*, To state my belief that a high-toned Medical Profession cannot be created by a system of Collegiate education alone, but that the after self-training of well-constituted minds is also essential. 4*th*, To express my opinion that Indian Students of Medicine and of other subjects have as yet shown none of that spirit of after self-education, without which there can be no proficiency in any subject, and no maturity of intellect.

I have been induced to make these statements because it seems to me to be the duty of every one who is engaged with progressive subjects to state without reserve the conclusions to which

he has been led after dispassionate inquiry and adequate experience.

The opportunity which I have very lately had of visiting the Medical Colleges at Calcutta and Madras has, in all probability, tended to suggest a more confident expression of opinion than perhaps would have been adopted had my field of observation and inquiry been exclusively confined to my own Presidency.

C. Morehead,

Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX Z.

Return of the Sick treated in the Clinical Medical Ward of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in Sessions 1848-49, 1849-50, *and* 1850-51.

Names of Diseases.		Number Admitted.	Number discharged.	Died.	Total.	Remarks.
Ephemeral		5	5	..		
Intermittent	Quotidian	60	60	..		
	Tertian.	6	6	..		
	With Cerebral Symptoms	2	2	..		
	,, ,, ,, and slight Pneumonia	1	1	..		
	,, Pneumonia	4	4	..		
	,, Bronchitis	3	3	..		
	,, Asthma (Emphysema)	1	1	..		
	,, Enlarged Spleen	47	47	..		
	,, Gastric Symptoms	1	1	..		
	,, Jaundice	1	1	..		
	,, Acute Dysentery	1	1	..		
					132	

P Fevers.	Remittent	Simple	20	20	..		
		With Head Symptoms	10	8	2		
		,, Pneumonia	14	10	4		
		,, Bronchitis	12	12	..		
		,, Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	..	1		
		,, Pneumonia and Jaundice	1	1	..		
		,, Enlarged Spleen, and Secondary Dysentery	1	..	1		
		,, Dysentery	2	..	2		
		,, Hepatitis	1	1	..		
		,, Hepatitis & Phthisis Pulmonalis.	1	1	..		
		,, Hepatitis and Pneumonia	1	1	..		
		,, Hepatitis and Enlarged Spleen ..	1	1	..		
		,, Jaundice	18	11	7		
		,, Enlarged Spleen	3	2	1		
		,, Gastric Symptoms	1	1	..		
		,, Rheumatism	1	1	..		
		,, Bronchitis and Diarrhœa	1	1	..		
		,, Anæmic Cardiac Murmur	1	1	..		
						90	
	Eruptive	Variola	8	3	5		
		Rubeola	1	1	..		
						9	
Abdominal Diseases		Peritonitis	3	2	1		
		Hepatitis	20	20	..		
		Hepatic Abscess	17	4	13		
		Hepatic Abscess and Pleuritic Effusion.	1	..	1		
		Jaundice	5	5	..		
		,, and Dysentery	1	..	1		
		Dysentery	55	41	14		
		Diarrhœa	7	6	1		
		Dysentery and Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	..		
		Dyspepsia	1	1	..		

Names of Diseases.		Number admitted.	Number discharged.	Died.	Total.	Remarks
Abdominal Diseases (continued)	Gastro-Enteritis	1	..	1		
	Colic	1	1	..		
	Ascites from Enlarged Liver	1	..	1		
	„ „ „ Spleen	1	1	..		
	Bright's Disease of the Kidney	25	17	8		
	C. Dysentery	1	1	..		
	„ Pericarditis	2	2	..		
	„ Endocarditis	1	1	..		
	„ Secondary Syphilis	1	1	..		
	Diabetes	1	1	..		
	Cystitis	1	1	..		
	Ulcerated Sore Throat	2	2	..		
					149	
Thoracic Diseases	Laryngitis, Chronic	2	1	1		
	Pneumonia	57	35	22		
	Pleuritis	9	5	4		
	Pleurodynia	1	1	..		
	Bronchitis	15	14	1		
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	40	14	26		
	Hæmoptysis	4	3	1		
	Phthisis Pulmonalis, with subsequent Pericarditis	1	1	..		
	Asthma (and Emphysema)	9	8	1		
	Pericarditis	9	8	1		
	Endocarditis	3	3	..		

	Disease of Heart (Valves)	12	5	7	
	,, ,, (,, Pneumonia	1	..	1	
	,, ,, General Peritonitis	1	..	1	
	,, ,, Rheumatism	1	1	..	
	Disease of Aorta (Aneurism)	2	..	2	
					167
Diseases of the Nervous System	Meningitis	1	1	..	
	Delirium Tremens	3	3	..	
	Cerebral Disease	2	2	..	
	Apoplexy	1	..	1	
	Hemicrania and Cephalalgia	3	3	..	
	Hemiplegia	22	15	7	
	Paraplegia	2	2	..	
	Facial Palsy	2	2	..	
	Epilepsy	1	1	..	
	Chorea	1	..	1	
	Tetanus (Idiopathic)	1	..	1	
	,, (Traumatic)	2	2	..	
	Hydrophobia	1	..	1	
	Otitis	1	1	..	
					43
Other Diseases	General Dropsy (Leprosy)	1	1	..	
	Rheumatism	17	17	..	
	Syphilis (Primary)	1	1	..	
	,, (Secondary)	9	9	..	
	Cachexia	3	2	1	
	Scorbutus	1	1	..	
					32
	Total....	622	478	144	622

Return of Diseases and Injuries treated in the Surgical Clinical Ward of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in Sessions 1848-49, 1849-50, *and* 1850-51.

Names of Diseases.		Number admitted.	Number discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Abscess	Acute	23	22	1	
	Chronic	11	11	..	
Aneurism of Carotid Artery		1	..	1	
Burns and Scalds		3	3	..	
Contusions		2	2	..	
Condylomata		3	3	..	
Cancrum Oris		1	..	1	
Carbuncle		1	1	..	
Cataract		1	1	..	
Diseases of Bones	Caries	6	6	2	
	Necrosis	3	3	..	
Diseases of Urinary Organs	Calculus Vesicæ	9	8	1	
	,, Urethræ	2	2	..	
	Retention of Urine	5	4	1	
	Stricture of Urethra	13	13	..	

| | | |

Names of Diseases.	Number admitted.	Number discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Fractures, comminuted. Fore-arm	1	..	1	
Leg	2	..	2	
Os Calcis	1	..	1	
Patella	1	..	1	
Fistula in Ano	4	4	..	
Fungous Growth of Testicle	2	2	..	
Gangrena Senilis	1	1	..	
Gangrene of Fore-arm	1	..	1	
,, ,, Arm	3	1	2	
,, ,, Scrotum	3	3	..	
Hernia	3	3	..	
,, Strangulated Inguinal	4	1	3	
Hæmorrhoids	7	6	1	
Hydrocele	7	7	..	
Hydrophobia	2	..	2	
Injuries of Head and Spine. Concussion of Brain	2	2	..	
Fracture of Base of Skull	1	..	1	
Concussion of Spine	1	..	1	
Injury of Urethra	1	1	..	
Malignant disease of Testicle	1	..	1	
Prolapsus Ani	1	1	..	
Paronychia	2	2	..	
Penetrating Wound of Abdomen	1	1	..	
,, ,, Chest	1	1	..	
Polypus Nasi	1	..	1	

Rupture of Liver and Kidney	1	..	1
Scrofula	3	3	..
Scirrhus of Glands of Neck	2	2	..
Sprain—Subluxation of Ankle	3	3	..
SYPHILITIC DISEASES — Primary	25	25	..
SYPHILITIC DISEASES — Secondary	23	22	1
SYPHILITIC DISEASES — Gonorrhœa	9	9	..
SYPHILITIC DISEASES — Syphilitic Iritis	3	3	..
Tetanus	9	4	5
Tubercular Leprosy	1	1	..
TUMOURS — Encysted	6	6	..
TUMOURS — Of Hand (Fatty)	1	1	..
TUMOURS — Of Jaw (Fibrous)	1	1	..
TUMOURS — „ „ (Fibro Cartilaginous)	1	1	..
ULCERS — Indolent	4	4	..
ULCERS — Irritable	7	7	..
ULCERS — Scorbutic	27	25	2
ULCERS — Sloughing	7	7	..
ULCERS — Weak	6	6	..
ULCERS — Phagedœnica	1	1	..
WOUNDS — Contused and Lacerated	88	82	6
WOUNDS — Incised	3	2	1
WOUNDS — Punctured	3	3	..
Total	508	451	57

Table of Capital and Minor Operations performed in the presence of, and by the Students, during Sessions 1848-49,* 1849-50, *and* 1850-51.

Lateral Operation of Lithotomy	9
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	4
Removal of greater part of Upper Jaw	1
„ „ Fibro-Cartilaginous Tumour from Abdomen	1
Amputation of Fore-arm	7
„ „ Leg	12
„ „ Thigh	6
„ „ Fingers and Toes	25
Cutting for Fistula in Ano	3
„ through adhesions between Tongue and Cheek	1
„ into Urethra for removal of Calculus	1
„ into Perineum for Extravasation of Urine	4
Dividing Prepuce and dissecting it from Glans	1
„ Tendo Achillis	2
Removing Epulis	3
„ Hypertrophied growth from Ear	1
„ Calculi from Urethra	8
„ Œdematous Prepuce	1
„ Tumours	13
„ Hæmorrhoids	23
„ Polypus from Ear	3
„ „ „ Nose	17
„ „ „ Pharynx	2
„ Foreign bodies from Nose	15
„ Fibro-Cartilaginous Tumour from Finger	1
„ Warty Excrescences	34
Slicing off Fungous Growth	1
Slitting up Prepuce	6
Circumcision	24
Operation for Entropium	3
Paracentesis Abdominis	10
Passing Catheters and Sounds	313
Tapping for Hydrocele	265
Puncturing Ganglia	10
„ Bladder above the Pubis	2
Opening Abscesses	760

* The number of minor operations for this Session have not been recorded, those for 1851-52 have therefore been substituted.

Reducing Dislocation of Jaw	4
„ „ Hip	2
„ „ Shoulder	2
„ „ Ankle	1
„ Strangulated Hernia	2
Applying Issues, Setons, and Sutures	94
Bleeding	129
Cupping	214
Lancing Gums	17
Extracting Teeth	384

C. Morehead,

Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX AA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY, DURING THE SESSION 1852-53.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library, on Saturday, the 10th July 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles, in the Chair..... } *Vice-Presidents.*
Mr. Bhawoo Dajee..... }

Members.

R. Haines, Esq.; Messrs. J. C. Lisboa; P. F. Gomes; Atmaram Pandoorang; Merwanjee Sorabjee; Burjorjee Dorabjee; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Visitors.

Dr. J. F. Watson; Messrs. Narayan Dajee; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; Ardaseer Jamsetjee; and Eduljee Rustomjee.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letters were read:—

1. From the Secretary to the Medical Board, forwarding for the use of the Society a copy of a Report on Fever and Dysentery, by Assistant Surgeon Hare, of the Bengal Medical Service.

2. From the Principal of the Grant Medical College forwarding a copy of the Report of the Grant Medical College for the Session 1851-52; also a copy of Dr. Coles' introductory lecture.

3. From the Secretary of the Grant College Medical Society, to the Secretary to the Medical Board, returning the best thanks of the Society for their donation.

4. From the Secretary of the Grant College Medical Society to the Secretaries to the Council of the Calcutta and Madras Medical Colleges, and to Dr. H. Giraud and Mr. Anunta Chundroba, transmitting printed copies of the Proceedings of the Society, from its commencement to the last Meeting of the Session 1851-52.

In accordance with paras. 2nd and 3rd of the Regulations of the Society, Dr. Coles suggested that the new Professors and Graduates of the College should be proposed and seconded at the present, and ballotted for at the next, Meeting of the Society.

Proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Gomes, and unanimously carried—

That Drs. Ballingall and Watson, and Messrs. Narayan Dajee, Muncherjee Sorabjee, Sadashew Hemraj, Dossabhoy Bazunjee, and Balcristna Chintoba be admitted as Members of the Society.

Mr. Bhawoo Dajee then read a Paper "On the Crania of different Races of Men," chiefly in relation to their size and capacity, as compared with an European skull, being the result of some observations made on a few skulls presented by him to the Museum of the Grant Medical College.

The Chairman, in the name of the Meeting, thanked Mr. Bhawoo Dajee for his brief, but interesting paper, and expressed a hope that he would on some future *occasion* favor the Society with the result of his further observations on the subject.

A communication was then read by Mr. Lisboa, being "Notes on a Case of Tetanus following Amputation of the Arm for Gangrene," and in which the causes of gangrene and tetanus were chiefly discussed, and the propriety of amputation in such cases looked upon as questionable.

After a short discussion on the chief points of interest in the paper, the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Lisboa, and the Meeting was adjourned to Saturday the 14th August.

W. C. Coles, M.D., *Vice-President.*
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 14th August 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles, in the Chair..... } *Vice-Presidents.*
Mr. Bhawoo Dajee..... }

Members.

Messrs. J. C. Lisboa; Atmaram Pandoorung; P. F. Gomes; Merwanjee Sorabjee; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary*.

Visitors.

H. J. Carter, Esq.; Dr. J. F. Watson; Messrs. Narayan Dajee; Sadashew Hemraj; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; and Eduljee Rustomjee.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letters were read :—

1. From the Secretary of the Medical and Physical Society, Bombay, thanking the Grant College Society for their donation of the "Report on the Cases of Tetanus," by J. Peet, Esq., and presenting to the Society 45 printed copies of the same, for distribution amongst its Members.

2. From the Secretary to the Council of the Madras Medical College, acknowledging the receipt of, and thanking the Society for, the printed copies of its Proceedings, and presenting to the Society 3 copies of a "Report of the Proceedings of the 1st Graduation" held at the Madras Medical College.

3. From the Secretary of the Grant College Medical Society to the Secretaries of the Medical and Physical Society, Bombay, and the Council of the Madras Medical College, acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of their letters and donations.

The following gentlemen, who had been duly proposed and seconded at the last Meeting, were then unanimously elected Members of the Society, viz :—Dr. G. R. Ballingall, Acting Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Dr. J. F. Watson, Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College; Messrs. Narayan Dajee, and Dossabhoy Bazunjee, Graduates of the College; and Messrs.

Sadashew Hemraj, Balcrustna Chintoba, and Muncherjee Sorabjee, Graduates of the College, and Sub-Assistant Surgeons Bombay Establishment.

Before the election took place, the Chairman reminded the Meeting, that according to the Rules, all new Members were to be elected by ballot; but it appeared to him, that upon the present occasion the Rule might be dispensed with, as they would all doubtless be glad to welcome the new Professors and brother Graduates of the College amongst them. The Meeting, entirely concurring with these views, unanimously elected the abovementioned gentlemen Members of the Society.

Mr. Gomes read to the Meeting a paper, being a "General Sketch of the Medical Topography of the Island of Salsette," in which its situation and extent, its divisions, inlets of the sea, mountains, rivers, fountains, tanks, and marshes were described; also the nature of the soil and its exhalations, the sources of the latter, and the diseases they generally gave rise to.

After its conclusion, and after several points had been discussed, Dr. Coles drew the attention of the Meeting to a preparation of a "Gravid Uterus" taken three days before from a female who had died in the Hospital.

Mr. Sadashew Hemraj described briefly the symptoms the female presented upon admission, and the progress of the case during life. He had himself heard the sounds of the fœtal heart very distinctly, especially in the middle line of the body, a little below the umbilicus, but he had no suspicion of twin fœtuses, his attention not having been particularly directed to the pregnancy further than to satisfy himself of its existence. Dr. Coles mentioned that before opening the uterus he had been struck with its peculiar shape and appearance, but he was not prepared to find that twin fœtuses were the cause. He thought the preparation interesting, as it showed the most natural and common position of fœtuses in the uterus in twin cases; the head of the left and the breech of the right fœtus presenting; they were of the same sex (females), each enclosed in a separate bag of membranes, and each having its own placenta and cord.

The placentæ were also attached, as is usual, *i. e.* in the

greatest distance from each other. The fœtuses were about the 6th or 7th month, and appeared to have been in vigorous health.

The thanks of the Meeting were tendered to Mr. Gomes for his communication, and a general wish expressed that he would favour the Society at some future time with a continuance of similar observations.

In accordance with para. 15 of the Regulations, it was announced that a paper on "Vaccination" would be read by Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang at the next Meeting of the Society, to be held on Saturday, the 11th September 1852.

BHAWOO DAJEE, *Vice President.*
S. A. DE CARVALHO, *Secretary.*

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 11th September 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Mr. Bhawoo Dajee, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Members.

Drs. Morehead; Haines; Watson; and Ballingall; Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorang; Merwanjee Sorabjee; Burjorjee Dorabjee; Narayan Dajee; Muncherjee Sorabjee; Dossabhoy Bazunjee, Sadashew Hemraj; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary*.

Visitors.

Dr. J. McLennan; H. J. Carter, Esq.; and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letter was read :—

From Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, presenting to the Society 16 volumes of different Medical works, for which the best thanks of the Society were returned.

Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang read a paper on Vaccination, in which the following points were chiefly discussed :—1*st*. Is the practice of vaccination generally known to exist? 2*nd*. Do people understand its objects? 3*rd*. The causes of neglect in

observing it extensively; and 4*th*. The best means for extending the practice.

After its conclusion, the several important topics alluded to in the paper were discussed, and the best thanks of the Society returned to Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang for his communication, and a hope expressed that Mr. Atmaram would continue to direct his attention to the same subject, and favor the Society at some future occasion with further observations and details upon it.

Mr. Haines then read to the Meeting notes on a case in which fragments of bottle glass were swallowed by a man admitted into the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The case was shown as chiefly interesting, from the little evil results that followed. The chief symptoms on admission were, a pricking sensation about the throat and epigastrium, and tenderness on pressure at the latter.

There were no constitutional symptoms, and the man was discharged well. The fragments of glass swallowed varied from an inch in length to about the size of a grain of rice. The treatment adopted was an emetic on admission, and one or two laxatives subsequently, by the operation of which latter the pieces of glass were discharged. In reference to the treatment, Mr. Haines remarked upon the propriety of keeping patients under observation in such cases at least for ten days, as this would seem to have been the period in which in two cases adverted to by him death ensued; in both, by the foreign body making its way into the common carotid artery and arch of the aorta.

After a short discussion, the Meeting was adjourned to Saturday the 9th October 1852.

After the business of the Society was over, Dr. Watson displayed, under the microscope, a number of preparations, in which the different forms of vegetable structure were shown.

W. C. Coles, M. D., *Vice-President*.
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary*.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library, on Saturday, the 9th October 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles, in the Chair ..... } *Vice-Presidents.*
Mr. Bhawoo Dajee ..... }

Members.

Drs. C. Morehead; R. Hains; J. F. Watson; G. Ballingall; Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorang; P. F. Gomes; Burjorjee Dorabjee; Narayan Dajee; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; Sadashew Hemraj; Balcristna Chintoba; Muncherjee Sorabjee; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Visitors.

Drs. A. H. Leith; M. Stovell; and Mr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letters were read:—

1. From the Secretary to the Medical Board, Bombay, presenting for the use of the Society a copy of observations and reports on the treatment of Intermittent Fever by phosphate of lime and sulphur, by Assistant Surgeon Blacklock, of the Madras Medical Establishment.

2. From the Secretary of the Grant College Medical Society to the Secretary to the Medical Board, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of Dr. Blacklock's treatise.

Mr. Bhawoo Dajee then read to the Meeting an address to the Natives of India on the subject of Vaccination, in which an account of the process from its origin was traced, the advantages accruing from its introduction (with the view of lessening the mortality of small-pox) fully described, and an appeal made to the Natives of this country to encourage and extend its practice.

At the conclusion of the paper, and after a short discussion, it was suggested that translations should be printed for circulation amongst the Native community.

Mr. Bhawoo Dajee next related a case of poisoning by arsenic. The subject was a Parsee coachman, who swallowed about one and a half drachms of arsenic after a full meal, and in which about two hours elapsed before any bad symptoms manifested themselves.

The treatment chiefly consisted in the free administration of

limewater and milk, effervescing draughts, and the application of leeches and blisters to the epigastrium. About seven days after, secondary symptoms of poisoning by arsenic showed themselves, consisting of weakness of the wrist joints, tremors of the hands, inability to walk, and peeling off of the cuticle ; for these he is now under treatment in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Several points of interest alluded to in the paper were then shortly discussed. The next paper announced, "On the Diet of the Natives," was, at the request of Mr. Bhawoo Dajee, postponed for another Meeting.

The thanks of the Society were conveyed to Mr. Bhawoo Dajee for his communications, and the Chairman announced to the Meeting that a paper on the Practice of Midwifery by the Natives, as compared with the European mode of practice, would be read by Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, at the next Meeting, to be held on Saturday the 13th November 1852.

After the Meeting Dr. Watson exhibited under the microscope several preparations of vegetable structure.

W. C. Coles, M.D., *Vice-President.*
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 13th November 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles, in the Chair..... *Vice-President.*

Members.

Drs. Morehead; Watson. Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorang; P. F. Gomes; Merwanjee Sorabjee; Burjorjee Dorabjee; Narayan Dajee; Balcrishna Chintoba; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; Sadashew Hemraj; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Visitors.

Drs. Arbuckle and Boycott, introduced by Dr. Coles.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee then read to the Meeting a paper, in which the practice of Midwifery by the Natives was reviewed,

and comparisons established between it and the European mode of practice, chiefly in relation to the female before, during, and after child-birth.

At its conclusion, and after several interesting points in connection with it were discussed, the Chairman expressed to Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee the thanks of the Society for his interesting communication, and the hope that he would favor the Society with a continuation of the subject, namely, the management of the female after child-birth, and of the infant after birth.

It was also announced, that the following communication would be presented to the Society at the next Meeting, to be held on Saturday the 11th December 1852, viz :—

Notes on two Cases of Chylo-serous Urine, by Mr. Dossabhoy Bazunjee.

After the Meeting Dr. Watson continued his histological illustrations.

W. C. Coles, M.D., *Vice-President.*
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 11th December 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles, in the Chair..... *Vice-President.*

Members.

Drs. Morehead; Watson; Haines. Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorang; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Visitors.

Drs. Boycott and Stocks, and Mr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Dossabhoy Bazunjee read to the Meeting "Notes on two Cases of Chylo-serous Urine," in which a full *description* of the symptoms present, and the treatment adopted, was given.

The cases were of considerable interest, as showing the very little efficacy that remedial means and changes in diet possess in eradicating or arresting the progress of the disease.

Both cases, however, apparently yielded to a change of residence.

The author then drew the attention of the Society to the question whether a change of residence or climate might be considered beneficial in the treatment of the disease.

In support of that opinion, the Secretary read a few notes on another case of chylo-serous urine, which came under his observation in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and in which, after the ordinary remedial means had been tried without advantage, a change of air restored the patient to health.

After a short discussion on the nature of the disease, its relative frequency in tropical countries, &c., the best thanks of the Society were conveyed to Mr. Dossabhoy Bazunjee for his communication, and the Meeting was adjourned to Saturday the 15th January 1853, which, being the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Chairman announced, that in accordance to the 16th para. of the Regulations, the election of Office-Bearers for the ensuing year would take place.

Dr. Watson continued his histological illustrations after the Meeting.

W. C. Coles, M.D., *Vice-President.*
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 15th January 1853, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles, in the Chair.....
Mr. Bhawoo Dajee..... } *Vice-Presidents.*

Members.

Dr. Giraud; Messrs. J. C. Lisboa; P. F. Gomes; Atmaram Pandoorang; Burjorjee Dorabjee; Narayan Dajee; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; and Balcrishna Chintoba.

The Meeting proceeded to nominate the Office-Bearers for the ensuing year, and the following Gentlemen were found to be duly elected:—

President.

W. C. Coles, M.D.

Vice-Presidents.

H. Giraud, M.D.; Mr. Bhawoo Dajee.

Secretary.

Mr. S. A. de Carvalho.

Members of the Committee of Management.

Mr. J. C. Lisboa; Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang; Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee.

The Annual Accounts, of which the following is a summary, were laid before the Meeting, examined, and approved :—

Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Grant College Medical Society, from November 1851 *to* 1852.

Receipts.					Disbursements.				
1852 31st Dec.	Amount received on account of Subscriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.	1852 31st Dec.	Amount paid for contingencies, &c. &c..	Rs.	a.	p.
		96	0	0			18	8	0
						Balance due .....Rs.	77	8	0
	Rupees....	96	0	0		Rupees....	96	0	0

Dr. Coles, after expressing the gratification he felt at being elected President, read a general report of the operations of the Society during the first year of its existence. He briefly alluded to the temporary loss sustained by the Society in the departure of its first President, Mr. Peet; passed in review the various contributions received, the amount of interest exhibited at the Meetings, the attendance of members and visitors, and the success of Dr. Watson's histological illustrations. After referring to some of the objects contemplated in the establishment of this and similar societies, he expressed a hope that the following year would be marked by an equal, if not by a greater, amount of exertion and unanimity on the part of its Members.

It was moved by Dr. Giraud, *and seconded by* Mr. Lisboa — That the best thanks of the Meeting be accorded to Dr. Coles, for his full and interesting report.

Mr. Bhawoo Dajee proposed, as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang, that Dr. Coles be requested to publish the address, to which they had listened with much gratification. Dr. Coles stated that as the report was not written with the view of publication, he regretted he could not give an immediate assent, but that he would consider the subject, and, if leisure permitted, accede to the wishes of the Meeting.

The consideration of the establishment of a Book Club was then brought forward, and after some discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to the Committee of Management.

The Meeting then adjourned to Saturday the 12th February 1853.

W. C. Coles, M.D., *President.*
J. C. Lisboa, *Officiating Secretary.*

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 12th February 1853, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles.....*President.*

Members.

Dr. Watson; Messrs. J. C. Lisboa; Atmaram Pandoorang; P. F. Gomes; Burjorjee Dorabjee; Narayan Dajee; Sadashew Hemraj; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter read from the Secretary to the Medical and Physical Society, Bombay, presenting to the Grant College Society a copy of the 1st Number of the new series of its Transactions.

Mr. Lisboa then read to the Meeting some observations on two cases of Ulceration of the Stomach, both of them found after death in the course of his dissections, referring to two preparations on the table, presented by him to the Grant College Museum.

In one, the ulcer had perforated all the coats of the stomach, producing death by general peritonitis; and in the other it was limited to the mucous lining.

The preparations were of interest, as illustrating what has been termed by M. Cruveilhier "Simple Ulcer of the Stomach."

The history of the disease, as it has been observed, was related, its non-inflammatory nature dwelt upon, and its anatomy, diagnostic symptoms, pathology, causes, and treatment described.

Mr. Lisboa then drew the attention of the Society to the frequency of the disease in European countries, as observed by MM. Cruveilhier and Rokitanski, and the probability of its frequency here also, if particularly looked after.

After some discussion on the several points alluded to in the paper, the thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Lisboa for his interesting communication, and it was announced by the President that a paper on a case of Carbuncle would be read by Mr. Narayan Dajee at the next Meeting, to be held on Saturday the 12th March.

After the Meeting Dr. Watson exhibited some specimens and preparations of "colostrum," "muscular fibres," "ciliary and squamous epithelium," "fibrous tissues," and "pigment cells," under the microscope.

W. C. Coles, *President.*
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

At a Meeting of the Committee of Management, held in the Grant Medical College on Thursday, the 24th February 1853.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles.....*President.*

Members.

Messrs. J. C. Lisboa; Atmaram Pandoorang; Burjorjee Dorabjee; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

The following Rules, for the establishment of a Book Club in connection with the Society, were framed:—

Draft of Rules for the Grant College Medical Society Book Club.

1. Members of the Society, resident in Bombay, may become Subscribers to the Book Club.

2. The rates of Subscription are for the present Rs. 6 a year, in advance, for no less a period than a year, commencing from 1st January.

3. The following periodicals will be put in circulation when procured :—

The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.
Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science.
Medical Gazette and Times.
Lancet.
Pharmaceutical Journal.
Guy's Hospital Reports.
Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.
Dublin Journal of Medical Sciences.

4. Any loss or injury happening to a book whilst in a Subscriber's possession is to be made good by the party, by the payment of its price, or substitution of a fresh number.

5. The smaller periodicals are to be kept for three days, the larger not longer than seven.

6. Names will be entered in the list according to convenience of residence, and the periodicals circulated in rotation.

7. Should the expenditure for books exceed the amount subscribed by Members, the balance will be made up from the Society's general Funds.

8. The books, after circulation, are to be deposited in the Society's Library, for future reference.

9. Members of the Society agreeing to the above Rules, and wishing to join the Book Club, are requested to do so by attaching their initials to the following list :—

(Here follow the names of the Resident Members, &c.)

W. C. Coles, M.D., *President.*
S. A. De Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Minutes of a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday the 12th March 1853, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles.....*President.*
Dr. H. Girand.....*Vice-President.*

Members.

Dr. Watson ; Messrs. Atmaram Pandoorang ; Burjorjee Dorabjee ; J. C. Lisboa ; P. F. Gomes ; Narayan Dajee ; Dossabhoy Bazunjee ; Sadashew Hemraj ; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary.*

Visitor.

H. J. Carter, Esq.

The proceedings of the last Meeting, and of a Meeting of the Committee of Management, held for the purpose of establishing a Book Club in connection with the Society, were read and confirmed.

Mr. Narayan Dajee read a paper on a case of Carbuncle, occurring in a Parsee about 60 years of age.

The case presented many points of interest, and was fully detailed. The carbuncle occupied the left side of the face and neck, extending from the jaw to near the clavicle, and it pressed upon the left palatine arches and pharynx, rendering deglutition difficult.

During its progress a fistulous communication between the pharynx and the external ulceration and sloughing was established, so as to interfere with the introduction of food, and requiring the use of the stomach pump.

The jugular vein and carotid artery of the affected side would seem to have been obliterated and sloughed away, as no traces of them could be detected. The pneumogastric nerve was also believed to be exposed. The case ultimately proved fatal, but no opportunity for a careful examination of the diseased and implicated structures was afforded.

The symptoms, pathology, and treatment of the disease were reviewed, and some observations made, bearing upon the physiological functions of the facial, phrenic, and pneumogastric nerves.

After its perusal, and some discussion upon the interesting topics of the case presented, Mr. Narayan Dajee was thanked for

his interesting communication, and it was announced that at the next Meeting the following paper, by Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang, would be laid before the Society :—"Notes on a Case of Twin Birth, in which the birth of the second child was obstructed by the protrusion of the hand."

After the Meeting, the following preparations were exhibited, under the microscope, by Dr. Watson :—

1. Bone development, 1st stage.
2. Transverse section of femur.
3. Vertical section of bone, showing haversian canals, communicating.
4. Tooth of a horse, transverse section, showing ivory, enamel, and C. petrosa.
5. Kidney, injected, of dog, showing malpighian bodies.
6. Vessels of retina of cat, injected.
7. Villi and small intestines, human, injected.
8. Skin from tip of finger, injected.

W. C. Coles, M.D., *President*.
S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary*.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, held in the College Library on Saturday, the 9th April 1853, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Present—

Dr. W. C. Coles.....*President*.
Dr. H. Giraud..... } *Vice-Presidents*.
Mr. Bhawoo Dajee..... }

Members.

Drs. Morehead; Watson. Messrs. J. C. Lisboa: Atmaram Pandoorang; P. F. Gomes; Dossabhoy Bazunjee; and S. A. de Carvalho, *Secretary*.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Council of the

Madras Medical College, presenting a copy of the Annual General Report of the Madras Medical College.

Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang then read notes on a case of Twin Birth, in which the birth of the second child was obstructed by the protrusion of the hand.

The remarks chiefly referred to the diagnosis, as distinguished from cross-birth; and also to the propriety of the treatment in replacing or otherwise the prolapsed part. Reference was also made to Dr. Rigby's statement of the rarity of the presentation of the arm with the head, and a dissent from his opinion expressed.

The case was fully described, and interspersed with a few observations on the opinions and proceedings of Native midwives.

After a short discussion, the Secretary read to the Society "Notes on Cases illustrative of the Purulent Diathesis treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital."

Five cases of the disease that had come under his observation were fully detailed, with remarks upon the nature, &c. of each; the different theories up to the present day in regard to the disease were mentioned, and its pathology, anatomical characters, symptoms, causes, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment were severally discussed, allusions being made to these as they presented themselves in the cases related.

The paper concluded by the expression of a belief in the greater frequency of the disease in this country than is generally supposed; and with respect to several questions which had arisen in the paper, an opinion was entertained that eventual success must attend their decision, under careful microscopic investigation.

Dr. Morehead expressed the gratification he had derived from listening to the paper, and he thought the thanks of the Society were due to the author for his excellent communication. He concurred with the author in opinion with respect to the frequency of the disease in this country, and, in support of this opinion, mentioned a few cases he had lately observed.

A short discussion ensued, after which the thanks of the Society were accorded to Mr. Atmaram Pandoorang and the

Secretary for their communications, and the Meeting was adjourned to Saturday the 9th July 1853.

The following microscopical preparations were exhibited under the microscope by Dr. Watson :—

Three varieties of uric acid crystals.
Two „ „ oxalate of lime crystals.
„ „ „ triple phosphate of lime.
A preparation of mixed phosphates.
„ „ urate of ammonia.
„ „ cystine.
„ „ hippuric acid.
„ „ urate of magnesia.

S. A. DE CARVALHO, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX BB.

Carnac Scholarship.

Dr. *Cr.*

1851.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 2nd	To Cash paid C. Morehead, Esq., Superintendent of the Grant Medical College, on this account.	27	8	0	364	1	10	4
July 10th	Ditto	137	8	0	295	6	10	8
Aug. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	273	2	7	6
Sept. 2nd	Ditto	55	0	0	241	2	3	10
Oct. 2nd	Ditto	55	0	0	211	1	14	6
Nov. 3rd	Ditto	55	0	0	179	1	9	10
Dec. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	151	1	5	10
1852.								
Jan. 3rd	Ditto	55	0	0	118	1	1	0
Feb. 2nd	Ditto	55	0	0	88	0	12	8
Mar. 2nd	Ditto	55	0	0	60	0	8	8
April 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	30	0	4	4
		660	0	0		20	8	2
,, 30th	To Balance	11,506	8	10		669	5	2
	Rupees	12,166	8	10		689	13	4

1851.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 1st	By Balance	11497	3	8	365	689	13	4
1852.								
Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 6 per cent.	669	6	2				
	Rupees	12166	8	10		689	13	4

Dr. *Farish Scholarship.* *Cr.*

1851.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.	1851.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 2nd	To Cash paid C. Morehead, Esq., Superintendent of the Grant Medical College, on this account	15	0	0	364	0	14	4	May 1st	By Balance	12,466	0	11	365	747	15	5
July 10th	Ditto	125	0	0	295	6	0	11	1852.								
Aug. 1st	Ditto	50	0	0	273	2	3	10	Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 6 per cent.	729	14	9				
Sept. 2nd	Ditto	50	0	0	241	1	15	8									
Oct. 2nd	Ditto	50	0	0	211	1	11	9									
Nov. 3rd	Ditto	50	0	0	179	1	7	6									
Dec. 1st	Ditto	50	0	0	151	1	3	10									
1852.																	
Jan. 3rd	Ditto	50	0	0	118	0	15	6									
Feb. 2nd	Ditto	50	0	0	88	0	11	7									
Mar. 2nd	Ditto	50	0	0	60	0	7	10									
Apr. 1st	Ditto	50	0	0	30	0	3	11									
		590	0	0		18	0	8									
,, 30th	To Balance	12,605	15	8		729	14	9									
	Rupees	13,195	15	8		747	15	5		Rupees	13,195	15	8		747	15	5

Dr. *Anderson Scholarship.* *Cr.*

1851.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 2nd	To Cash paid C. Morehead, Esq., Superintendent of the Grant Medical College, on this account	30	0	0	364	1	12	8
July 10th	Ditto	150	0	0	295	7	4	4
Aug. 1st	Ditto	60	0	0	273	2	11	1
Sept. 2nd	Ditto	60	0	0	241	2	6	0
Oct. 2nd	Ditto	60	0	0	211	2	1	3
Nov. 3rd	Ditto	60	0	0	179	1	12	3
Dec. 1st	Ditto	60	0	0	151	1	7	10
1852.								
Jan. 3rd	Ditto	60	0	0	118	1	2	7
Feb. 2nd	Ditto	60	0	0	88	0	13	10
Mar. 2nd	Ditto	60	0	0	60	0	9	5
Apr. 1st	Ditto	60	0	0	30	0	4	9
		720	0	0		22	6	0
„ 30th	To Balance	12,992	11	1		755	1	3
	Rupees	13,712	11	1		777	7	3

1851.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 1st	By Balance	12,957	9	10	365	777	7	3
1852.								
Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 6 per cent.....	755	1	3				
	Rupees	13,712	11	1		777	7	3

Dr. *Reid Scholarship.* *Cr.*

1851.		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	days	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
May 2nd	To Cash paid C. Morehead, Esq., Superintendent of the Grant Medical College, on this account	10	0	0	364	0	7	11
1852.								
Apr. 30th	To Balance	8,757	0	8		417	0	1
	Rupees	8,767	0	8		417	8	0

1851.		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	days	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
May 1st	By Balance.....	8,350	0	7	365	417	8	0
1852.								
Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 5 per cent.	417	0	1				
	Rupees	8,767	0	8		417	8	0

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Medical Book Fund.

Dr. *Cr.*

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1849.					1848.				
Apr. 30th	To Balance	10,334	3	11	Nov. 13th	By amount subscribed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on account of this Fund, bearing Interest from 30th August last	10,000	0	0
	Rupees	10,334	3	11	1849.				
					Apr. 30th	Amount of Interest from 30th August 1848 to this day, for 244 days, at 5 per cent.	334	3	11
Nov. 1st	To Cash paid to C. Morehead, Esq., on account of this Fund	334	3	11		Rupees	10,334	3	11
1850.									
Apr. 30th	Interest on ditto from 1st November 1849 to this day, for 181 days	8	4	7	May 1st	By Balance	10,334	3	11
		342	8	6	1850.				
	To Balance	10,508	6	9	Apr. 30th	By Interest on ditto for 12 months	516	11	4
	Rupees	10,850	15	3		Rupees	10,850	15	3
June 29th	To amount of Interest on Rupees 10,000 for 1849-50, paid by the Sub-Treasurer.	500	0	0					
1851.									
Apr. 30th	Interest on ditto from 29th June 1850 to this day, for 306 days	20	15	4	May 1st	By Balance	10,508	6	9
		520	15	4	1851.				
	To Balance	10,512	14	3	Apr. 30th	By Interest on ditto for 12 months	525	6	10
	Rupees	11,033	13	7		Rupees	11,033	13	7

July 6th	To Cash paid by the Sub-Treasurer on account of Interest for 1850-51	340	15	7	May 1st	By Balance	10,512	14	3
1852.					1852.				
Apr. 30th	To Interest on ditto from 8th July 1851 to this day, for 298 days	13	14	1	Apr. 30th	By Interest on ditto for 12 months	525	10	3
		354	13	8					
	To Balance	10,683	10	10					
	Rupees	11,038	8	6		Rupees	11,038	8	6

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Medical Prize Fund.

Dr. *Cr.*

		Rs.	a.	p.
1849. Apr. 30th	To Balance	5,167	1	11
	Rupees	5,167	1	11
1850. Apr. 30th	To Balance	5,425	7	7
	Rupees	5,425	7	7
June 26th 1851.	Amount of Interest on Rupees 5,000, paid by the Sub-Treasurer	250	0	0
Apr. 30th	Interest on ditto from 26th June 1850 to this day, being 309 days	10	9	4
		260	9	4
" "	To Balance	5,436	2	7
	Rupees	5,696	11	11
Aug. 1st 1852.	Amount of Interest for 1850-51 paid by the Sub-Treasurer (on Rs. 5,000)	250	0	0
Apr. 30th	To Amount of Interest on ditto for 274 days, from 1st August last to this day	9	5	8
		259	5	8
" "	To Balance	5,448	9	10
	Rupees	5,707	15	6

		Rs.	a.	p.
1848. Nov. 13th	By amount subscribed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on account of this Fund, on the 30th August last	5,000	0	0
1849. Apr. 30th	By amount of Interest on ditto from 30th August 1848 to this day, for 244 days, at 5 per cent. per annum	167	1	11
	Rupees	5,167	1	11
May 1st 1850.	By Balance	5,167	1	11
Apr. 30th	By Interest on ditto for 1849-50	258	5	8
	Rupees	5,425	7	7
May 1st 1851.	By Balance	5,425	7	7
Apr. 30th	By Interest on ditto for 1850-51	271	4	4
	Rupees	5,696	11	11
May 1st 1852.	By Balance	5,436	2	7
Apr. 30th	By Interest on ditto for 1851-52	271	12	11
	Rupees	5,707	15	6

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 30th April 1852.

(Errors excepted)

(Signed) E. E. Elliot, Accountant General.

(True copy)

(Signed) M. Stovell, Secretary.